TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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YOUNG SLAYERS TELL STORY OF BOY'S MURDER

Two Sons of Millionaires Solve Mystery of Franks' Killing by Alleged Confessions.

[illegible] Robert Franks, 13-[illegible] son of a Chicago millionaire, which threatened to become [illegible] mystery, was performed [illegible] youths, also sons of [illegible] their alleged confessions. What is expected to [illegible] hardest fought legal [illegible] history of Illinois [illegible] has been opened by [illegible] Nathan F. Leopold, Jr. [illegible] Loeb, scions of millionaires [illegible] confessed kidnapers [illegible] the boy whose disappearance baffled police for a time.

The Franks boy disappeared somewhere between the private school at which he was a student and his father's residence on May [illegible] Police arrested several suspects, followed numerous clues and were apparently baffled at every turn until they traced the ownership of spectacles found near the nude body of the murdered boy discovered soon after his disappearance jammed into a culvert.

Through confessions made public by State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe and newspapers, it has been established that the child was enticed into an automobile occupied by Leopold and Loeb on the afternoon of Wednesday, May 21, struck on the head with a tape-wrapped chisel, forced into a heavy blanket with a gag rammed down his throat and left to die. His body some five hours later, according to confessions by Leopold and Loeb, was stripped and jammed into a culvert in a wild, isolated spot on the far South Side where it accidentally was found the next morning by passing laborers.

Suicides Feared.

The youthful kidnapers and slayers, who claimed they killed the lad through a spirit of adventure as well as for the $10,000 ransom they demanded of Jacob M. Franks, the father, gained a new sensation last Sunday night—that of being relegated alone to police precinct cells, with special guards to prevent them from committing suicide.

Accompanied by detectives and newspapermen, Mr. Crowe Sunday took the boys over the route they had traversed with the body of young Franks in their rented automobile and later as they disposed of tell-tale clothing, laprobe, cold chisel and the typewriter on which Leopold admitted he composed the ransom letter.

"We Have the Dough."

Young Leopold, whose father is a manufacturer and lake shipping magnate, is sure, according to Mr. Crowe and newspapermen who heard the conversation, that money can do anything and through use of it he hopes to avoid the gallows.

"You know," he said, "we have a lot of dough. I don't know how many [illegible] how about fixing this thing by getting to a few jurors?"

Mr. Crowe merely smiled in reply.

Loeb, son of the vice president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., is less sure, but hopeful.

A metal belt buckle worn by young Franks was found Sunday as the pair made the trip over the route taken on the day of Franks' disappearance and death. A pair of shoes was recovered Saturday near Hammond, Ind., where they had been buried. During the trip, a reporter, in the same automobile with Leopold, obtained statements from him relative to the crime. Leopold denounced Loeb, saying the latter planned the kidnaping and slaying, but admitted that he was equally guilty, and that he wrote the ransom letter after the boy was dead.

"It was Loeb," said Leopold, "who enticed Franks into the car and it was he who struck the boy the next instant. Weapons are so repugnant to me that it would have been impossible for me to strike the blow that killed Franks.

"I was driving, while Loeb was sitting in the back seat. The side curtains were on and Loeb leaned over the front seat, opened the door and called: 'Come here, Robert, we will ride you home.'

"'No,' replied the boy, 'its only two blocks. I'll walk.'

"'Come here anyway,' said Dick, 'I want to tell you about a new tennis racquet.' Franks came across the street and hopped on the running board. 'Get in,' said Loeb, 'I want you to meet Nathan Leopold.'

"Franks got in and the next moment Dick struck him on the head and drew a bandage around his neck strangling him. It was all over in a minute. I sat there, sick, while the kid kicked and struggled beside me."

As the car proceeded, Leopold rambled in his constant conversation, talking of law, philosophy, sociology, physics and aesthetics.

Speaking on philosophical subjects, he made the remark:

"A thirst for knowledge is commendable no matter what pain or injury it may inflict upon others. A boy is justified in pulling the wings from a fly, if by so doing he learns that without wings the fly is helpless."

When the car reached Hessville, where Franks' shoes were found Saturday, Loeb began a search for the boy's belt. He scraped around with his hands and later with a rake proffered by a farmer. He finally uncovered the belt which had been cut into sections and buried in three different spots. Loeb said he separated the belt to make it more difficult to find, just as they had taken the type and ribbon off the typewriter and thrown them in different spots into the lagoon.

Japan to Adopt Metric Plan

Japan is preparing to adopt the metric system of weights and measures, and educational propaganda designed to acquaint the people with the system is being spread under the direction of the department of agriculture and commerce. Actual adoption of the system will begin July 1.

Duse's Glory Immortalized

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PHOTO shows recently completed bust of Eleanora Duse, famous Italian actress, who died recently in this country. The bust was created by Vincenzo Miserendino, New York sculptor, who is shown in photo standing beside bust.

PLANS 2 PROBES FOR SUMMER

Congress Will Conduct Treasury and Dry Investigations.

Two prohibition investigations of vastly different characters are to be conducted this summer by congressional committees.

Back from a prolonged illness, Senator Couzens, Michigan, who started the much-debated inquiry into the internal revenue bureau, announced that he planned to ask the revenue bureau committee to convene again after the conventions, employ able counsel and go to the bottom of conditions in both income tax and prohibition units.

Two hours earlier, the once-powerful house committee on alcoholic liquor traffic held its first meeting in five years and instructed a subcommittee to report to the next congress on a wide variety of prohibition topics.

The senate committee voted some weeks ago to make Francis J. Heney its prosecutor, and its proceedings are expected to light up the political campaign with an unusual display of fireworks. It is planned to summon responsible prohibition officials and gather evidence relating to charges of maladministration of the dry laws.

On the house side the inquiry will be under the direction of some of the leading drys in congress, who hold places on the subcommittee and who announced that there was no intention to summon witnesses or spend any public money. The subcommittee's evidence, it was said, will be gathered from official reports and from a perusal of correspondence between enforcement agents and their chiefs.

Although the senate revenue bureau has held no meeting in several weeks, Senator Couzens appeared to take it for granted that the majority of the members would favor his plan for continuing the inquiry after the conventions. The committee chairman, Senator Watson, Republican, Indiana, some time ago introduced a resolution to declare the investigation at an end, but he decided not to ask for a vote after it had become apparent that a majority of the senate stood with Senator Couzens for pressing the inquiry.

The Michigan senator at first agreed to pay Mr. Heney's fee as prosecutor out of his own pocket, resulting in a protest by Secretary Mellon, and a message of admonition from President Coolidge. It is assumed he now will be employed under a recent senate authorization.

Heart Beats Ride Air to Ear of Physician

Wireless played a new part last week in England when it was pressed into service to broadcast heart beats from Cardiff to Bournemouth for a physician's diagnosis.

A citizen of Bournemouth who was in Cardiff on business suffered a heart attack and communicated with his own doctor, who is a radio enthusiast, on the telephone.

The doctor arranged to have the actual heart beats broadcast from Cardiff during intervals of a morning program.

The microphone was held over the region of the heart instead of a stethoscope and the Bournemouth physician was able to hear the beats perfectly. He telephoned treatment a few minutes later.

Sphinx Develops Decay in Neck

The world-famous 6,000-year-old Sphinx of Gizeh is suffering from senile decay in the neck.

A crack has appeared just below the ear, experts of the Egyptian antiquities service report, which, if left alone, will probably soon extend to a great depth.

It is understood that the minister for public works has given instructions for the necessary measures to be taken to repair the damage.

Archeologists believe that the Sphinx is a great rock which probably always bore some resemblance to a human head and was carved to accentuate and define this some 4,000 years before Christ.

"48" COMMITTEE SHUNS ST. PAUL

Will Send Its Delegates to Cleveland Meeting of Progressives.

The committee of 48 has decided to send its delegates to the Cleveland convention of the conference for progressive political action July 4, and bring about the nomination of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin, for the presidency on a third party ticket. It has withdrawn from the St. Paul convention because of the senator's attack on that meeting last week.

J. A. Hopkins, chairman of the committee of 48 and also a member of arrangements committee of the St. Paul convention, declared he would urge all progressive groups to stay away from St. Paul because the communists had planned to seize the convention. He said since it was the desire of all groups affiliated with the committee of 48 to nominate Senator LaFollette for the presidency every effort would be made to turn the various progressive organizations to Cleveland.

"As the matter stands," Hopkins said, "Senator LaFollette has requested that all progressives should refrain from participating in the June 17 convention in St. Paul. This request cannot be lightly regarded, especially by any of his friends who, like ourselves, have labored for years to bring about his nomination. * * * I take his statement to mean that he is ready and willing to accept the presidential nomination of the Cleveland convention of the conference for progressive political action July 4 and that that convention will take action accordingly."

Exacting Tests Met by Aerial Pullman

A seven-passenger air pullman that weighs less than an ordinary limousine, can rise to a height of one mile in 12 minutes, and can travel 116 miles an hour has been given final tests at Selfridge field, near Mt. Clemens. The craft, a monoplane, was constructed under the direction of William B. Stout of Detroit.

The plane, and others like it, is being considered for use on proposed air routes between Detroit and Chicago, Detroit and Lansing and Grand Rapids and Muskegon. A load of 2,379 pounds has been carried successfully.

The plane has a tank capacity sufficient for six hours' flight. A 400-horsepower Liberty motor supplies the power.

JAPS PROTEST EXCLUSION ACT IN NOTE TO U. S.

Reply of America Will Be Friendly in Tone; No Longer Diplomatic Matter.

Japan sent a note last week through its ambassador at Washington to the American government, protesting the exclusion clause of the immigration bill. The Tokio foreign minister obtained the assent of the Prince Regent to the note and it was immediately forwarded to Ambassador Hanihara, who presented it to Secretary Hughes.

The Japanese communication raises the issue of the correspondence exchanged between the two governments in connection with the negotiation of the commercial treaty of 1911, arguing that enactment of exclusion legislation by the United States was in violation of the spirit of those negotiations.

There is no doubt that the American response will assert that the Japanese government is in error, the American statement being supported by extracts from the correspondence which led up to the signing of the treaty of 1911. It is understood this correspondence discloses the specific reservation made by the state department at the time of complete liberty of action with regard to immigration matters.

No Effect on Law.

Officials in Washington reiterated that no matter what the wording of the "solemn protest," it can have no effect on the exclusion law. The exclusion clause, they point out, is a part of a bill passed by both houses of congress and signed by the President. There is no way in which it can be changed through diplomatic channels.

The general opinion is that the protest is a gesture on the part of the Japanese government in order to satisfy the jingo press and that portion of the populace which is resentful.

Both Ambassador Hanihara and the foreign office, it is pointed out, are fully cognizant of the fact that no protest, no matter how strong or how "solemn" can change the law in any way and are merely submitting it to reiterate their contention that their "feelings" have been hurt.

Hints Treaty Abrogation.

The Nichi Nichi, one of the most influential of the Japanese newspapers, in an editorial last week likens America's abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" to Germany's "scrap of paper" treatment of Belgium.

"It is true," says the Nichi Nichi, "that the 'gentlemen's agreement' was a little different from ordinary treaties, but nevertheless, it was an international understanding, the abrogation of which demands preliminary consultation between the two parties interested. America lays herself open to the same criticism as Germany did when she violated Belgium.

"Unless the United States can prove to Japan that she is justified in abrogating the agreement without consulting Japan, this country will be afraid to enter into any further agreements with the United States."

Leaders in every party of both houses of the Japanese diet, at a special meeting pledged themselves in a resolution to work for the restoration of the "old amity" between the United States and Japan. The resolution read:

"Resolved that we members of both houses of the diet here express our strong resentment at this unjust action by congress, which alone we hold responsible for attacking the friendly relations between the two countries. And be it further

"Resolved that we shall devote our efforts to the restoration as soon as possible of the old amity between Japan and America by the undoing of this wrong."

"Hail, Hail, Gang's All Here," Composer Dies

Theodore Morse, 53, composer of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and other popular songs, died suddenly May 26.

Other songs written by Mr. Morse were "Mother," "Blue Bell" and "Dear Old Girl."

LA FOLLETTE TO GET IN 1924 POLITICAL RACE

Wisconsin Senator Opens Campaign With Letter Attacking Old Parties and Radicals.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wisconsin, last week, made public a letter to Herman L. Ekern, Wisconsin's attorney general, which is accepted in Washington as equivalent to a declaration of his candidacy for president on an independent ticket.

Ekern wrote LaFollette requesting information as to the latter's attitude toward the Farmer-Labor-Progressive convention in St. Paul on June 17. The convention, said to be controlled by Communists, was expected to nominate LaFollette for president.

In his reply, LaFollette repudiates the support of that group, charges William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and other Radicals with planning to establish by force a soviet form of government in this country and expresses faith in the ability of the American people to correct governmental abuses by the ballot.

Comes to Point.

By seeking thus to take the Communistic curse off his prospective presidential candidacy, the Wisconsin man, who controls the balance of power in the present congress, comes to the pertinent point of his letter, contained in the two concluding paragraphs.

"The approaching Democratic and Republican conventions," he says, "will demonstrate to the people whether either of those parties can and will purge itself of the evil influences which have long dominated them. This cannot be accomplished by merely nominating some alleged Progressives and filling the platform with misleading promises. It demands the elimination of monopoly control, the downfall of the corrupt political bosses, the adoption of truly progressive principles and the repudiation of those great campaign contributors who have in the past bought up both parties.

"If this is not done, a long suffering and righteously indignant people will find in the coming campaign effective means, independent of both these old parties to take back control of their government and make it truly representative."

The last sentence is regarded as formal notice by LaFollette of his intention to become an independent candidate, since he obviously expects his conditions to be fulfilled by neither the Republicans nor the Democratic party.

The convention by which he expects to be acceptably nominated is that of "Progressives and Radicals," which has been called to meet at Cleveland on July 4. It will be composed of delegates from labor unions, particularly the railroad brotherhoods, and various farm organizations.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is one of the leaders of the movement which in the last six years has been organized under the name of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Blow to G. O. P.

LaFollette's candidacy will be a blow to the Republicans and will materially lessen the chances of victory next November for President Coolidge, their prospective nominee.

It is conceded that LaFollette is likely to capture the electoral votes of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho and Washington, totaling 59. Those states are normally Republican and their loss, if not sufficient to elect the Democratic candidate, may at least throw the election into the house of representatives because neither candidate will have a majority of the electoral votes.

Many astute politicians believe that an election by the house is LaFollette's real objective. With a balance of power in both branches of congress, he might be able to control the election of the next president, they contend.

LaFollette's attack on the Farmer-Labor party in many respects is surprising. Frequently in the senate he has expressed sympathy for the Russian soviet government, which is dominated by the Communist party. Last summer he visited Russia and conferred with many soviet officials.

Second Choice Candidate

CARTER GLASS

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SENATOR CARTER GLASS of Virginia will be the reserve candidate of the McAdoo forces in the Democratic national convention. If McAdoo fails to be nominated the effort will be made to swing the votes of delegates to Glass, advices to adherents of Governor Smith of New York say.

COOLIDGE STATEMENT SCORES CONGRESS FOR ALIEN MEASURE

A rebuke for congress and words intended to appease Japan were contained in a statement issued by President Coolidge after he had reluctantly signed the immigration bill last week.

A measure governing immigration was imperative and so he agreed to the bill that congress turned out, although the bad features of the act gave him pause, the executive said in effect.

Regrets Exclusion Provision.

The White House statement:

"In signing this bill, which in its main features I heartily approve, I regret the impossibility of severing from it the exclusion provision which, in the light of existing law, affects especially the Japanese.

"I gladly recognize that the enactment of this provision does not imply any change in our sentiment of admiration and cordial friendship for the Japanese people, a sentiment which has had and will continue to have abundant manifestation.

"The bill rather expresses the determination of the congress to exercise its prerogatives in defining by legislation the control of immigration instead of leaving it to international arrangements.

"It should be noted that the bill exempts from the exclusion provision, government officials, those coming to this country as tourists, or temporarily for business or pleasure, those in transit, seamen, those already resident here and returning from temporary absences, professors, ministers of religion, students and those who enter solely to carry on trade in pursuance of existing treaty provisions.

"But we have had for many years an understanding with Japan by which the Japanese government has voluntarily undertaken to prevent the emigration of laborers to the United States and in view of this historic relation and of the feeling which it inspired it would have been much better in my judgment and more effective in the actual control of immigration, if we had continued to invite the co-operation which Japan was ready to give, and had thus avoided creating any ground for misapprehension by an unnecessary statutory enactment.

Method Deplorable.

"That course would not have derogated from the authority of the congress to deal with the question in any exigencies requiring its action. There is scarcely any ground for disagreement as to the result we want, but this method of securing it is unnecessary and deplorable at this time.

"If the exclusion provision stood alone I should disapprove it without hesitation, if sought in this way at this time. But this bill is a comprehensive measure dealing with the whole subject of immigration and setting up the necessary administrative machinery. The present quota act of 1921 will terminate on June 30, next. It is of great importance that a comprehensive measure should take its place and that the arrangements for its administration should be provided at once in order to avoid hardship and confusion. I must therefore consider the bill as a whole and the imperative need of the country for legislation of this general character. For this reason the bill is approved."

Merchants Organize to Fight Frauds

Retail merchants of Ohio will be able to obtain information of fraudulent salesmen, check workers and shoplifters through the organization of secretaries affiliated with the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants, which was formed in Columbus at a meeting of 41 secretaries. J. H. Coombs, Toledo, is president of the association.

W. I. Lewis, Ironton, was elected vice president of the new organization, which will have headquarters in the office of the Ohio Council of Retail Merchants.

Presbyterians Open Evangelistic Effort

A year's evangelistic campaign to terminate at Easter, 1925, was approved by the commissioners attending the 66th general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America. The program provides that the year will be devoted to "supreme thought and effort to extend the influence of the church."

Sidewalk Omelet Aids Gem Thieves

A novel way of daylight robbing was introduced to the French public recently when two theatrically inclined thieves stole 100,000 francs ($500) worth of jewels from a store.

The first bandit, carrying a basket of eggs, dropped them in front of a jewelry store, loudly lamenting the accident. The second thief entered the store, explaining the matter to the jeweler and suggesting he get a broom to clean up the omelet.

While the victim, having verified the thief's statement, stepped into the back of the store to get a broom, the bad man (but good actor) disappeared with a coffer containing the booty. It was only after he had cleaned up the mess that the victim noticed the coffer was missing, and called police.

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COOLIDGE SIGNS REVENUE BILL; TAXES SLASHED

Approves Measure, but Declares It Unsatisfactory; Excise and War Taxes Are Abolished.

President Coolidge Monday signed the tax reduction bill, but, declaring it unsatisfactory, announced he would bend all his energies to obtain enactment of a better measure at the next session of congress.

The bill, which decreases tax rates in most instances to the lowest levels since 1917, and which was the basis of the hottest legislative fight of the present session of congress was declared by the President in a 2,500 word statement issued coincident with his approval of the measure to represent merely "tax reduction, not tax reform."

"The bill does not represent a sound policy and its passage has been subject to unfortunate influence which ought not to control fiscal questions," the executive said.

"Still, in spite of its obvious defects its advantages as a temporary relief and a temporary adjustment of business conditions, in view of the uncertainty of a better law within a reasonable time, lead me to believe that the best interest of the country would be subserved if this bill became a law.

May Cut Your Tax Now.

"A correction of its defects may be left to the next session of the congress. I trust a bill less political and more truly economic may be passed at that time. To that end I shall bend all my energies."

The legislation as ap[illegible] the President reduces the [illegible] almost every federal [illegible] and cuts down the federal [illegible] by an amount estimated [illegible] 000 for the next fiscal year.

This reduction, however, will not result in any deficit, according to treasury experts.

The principal effect of the new law will not be felt until next year, the 50 per cent reduction in income taxes being made applicable to incomes of this year but payable in 1925.

Immediate relief, however, is granted every income taxpayer as a 25 per cent decrease is ordered in the case of income taxes for the current year and now due. Persons who are paying this year's income taxes on the installment plan may cut their second payment, due June 15, by one-half and their other two installments by one-fourth each.

Those who already have paid their income taxes in full will get a refund without applying for it.

Another effect that soon will be appreciable is the provision of the new law repealing within 30 days many excise taxes, such as those on telegraph and telephone messages, soft drinks, candy, carpets, rugs, trunks and theater admissions of 50 cents or less.

No Fanfare at Signing.

The revision of the income tax rates effected under the new law brings a cut in all such levies [illegible] amounts to 50 per cent [illegible] incomes of $[illegible],000 and u[illegible]

On amounts above [illegible] mal rate is cut from 8 [illegible] while the surtax rates [illegible] on a similar basis.

The new surtax schedule [illegible] with 1 per cent on $10,000 and graduates up to 40 per cent on $[illegible]0,000 and over.

A new feature written into the legislation at the recommendation of Secretary Mellon who initiated the move for tax revision last September provides for an additional reduction of 25 per cent on earned incomes up to $10,000 with all incomes of $5,000 and under classed as earned.

Approval was given by the President to the measure exactly one week to the hour from the time he received it after almost unanimous final action by both house and senate. The President acted after study of a lengthy report made on the bill by the treasury department, and after several conferences with Secretary Mellon, to whose original plan for tax revision he had given his support and endorsement.

The signing of the bill was without ceremony. The President in his statement criticized various features of the legislation, declaring that "as a permanent expression of government fiscal policy this bill contains provisions which, in my opinion are not only unsatisfactory but are harmful to the future of this country."

"The passage of a new revenue bill was required for two reasons, the reduction of taxation and the reform of taxation," he said. "The bill as passed provides a certain amount of tax reduction. It improves some features of administration. But it is not only lacking in tax reform, it actually adds some undesirable features of the present law."

The President complained about failure to reduce surtaxes materially and to enact legislation to forbid further issuance of tax exempt securities, declaring that "in this way alone can high living costs, the indirect tax paid by all the people, be reduced and the productivity of a graduated income tax maintained."

Criticizing the increase in the estate taxe to a maximum of 40 per cent, the President said this would force the states to higher taxes from other sources and virtually announced he would call a conference prior to convening of congress, next December to consider division of taxes between the states and federal government.

The revision of the new law requiring the posting of all income tax payments and other publicity features was declared to be unjustifiable.

Mr. Coolidge also found fault with the provisions favorable for a board of tax appeals, declaring the reduction in salary and limitations on the term of office would make it difficult to obtain competent men.

Immediately upon notification that the bill had been made law, Secretary Mellon began preparation in the treasury for its administration.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

WHAT ARE the people of the United States going to think most about during the approaching presidential campaign? The politicians would like to know. So far as the Republicans are concerned the candidate is settled upon, no unforeseen event intervening. The nominee will be Calvin Coolidge. The Democrats are not sure of their man. He may be McAdoo, or Smith, or he may be somebody not mentioned so far—a dark horse.

But what are the people going to consider the paramount issue? The people usually make their own big issue, or the politicians go through the formality of making it, after they have interpreted the minds of the voters.

William Hard tells the story of a recent evening in Washington when prominent Democrats, men and women, were together and an effort was made to discover the minds of the people. To get the consensus of opinion these questions were asked:

"What do you think will actually be the leading issue in people's minds in the next campaign?"

"What do you think the leading issue really ought to be?"

ANSWERS to the above questions were made in writing by those present. They were rather interesting. There were many answers, but there was a majority for each of these questions:

"People's minds will actually be on prohibition."

"We think their minds ought to be on foreign affairs."

There you have evidence of the desire among leaders to tell the voters what to think about. We all know of the bitter disappointment that came to the Democrats in 1920. In the campaign of that year a determined effort was made to have the people think about foreign affairs, but the great, overwhelming majority of them thought of something else.

It is the opinion of this paper that it is not going to be any easier this year than it was in 1920 to lure the minds of the people away from their own affairs.

DEMOCRATS, or many of the leading Democrats, are afraid of prohibition. There was a time when it was believed the Eighteenth amendment would take the drink question out of politics. At that time the thinking apparatus of the people went wrong. The machinery slipped a cog.

Whisky and its friends used to run politics either absolutely, or wield a mighty influence over the politicians. And whisky has never been reconciled to giving up its job. That is why there is so much talk of Governor Al Smith of New York for president. He is so liberal with the whiskyites! Liberal but cowardly—probably the most cowardly prominent friend of the boozers in the country today.

We are using the word "whisky" advisedly, because the poison with a powerful kick is behind all this soft stuff that is talked about beer and light wines. The advocates of beer and wine are afraid to talk whisky, but whisky is what they want. They don't hope ever to repeal the Eighteenth amendment, but they do hope to make it mean less than nothing.

In the hearts of the so-called liberals lurks the desire to upset the whole works, bring back John Barleycorn and set him up in the old saloon on the corner and let him raise hell, as he did in "the good old days."

Naturally the people are thinking of prohibition. Its friends will do well to think a great deal about it.

ENEMIES of prohibition are disposed to credit the Eighteenth amendment with the disregard of law that is prevalent throughout the country. Everybody knows there is lawlessness. But let the mind run back to saloon days. Of the millions of saloons the one here and there that didn't break the law every day was a rarity. No saloonist, big or little, no brewer or distiller, ever taught respect for law either by precept or example. Whisky, beer and light wines, and men associated with them in their manufacture and sale, have always defied the law.

It was because the old system was notoriously rotten, because those engaged in the liquor business were so arrogant in their defiance of law that the people became disgusted and voted them out of business. God help the people to keep them out.

PROHIBITION is not responsible for all the meanness in the country today. It was not at the bottom of that awful crime in Chicago that has startled the country and still has the people gasping with astonishment.

Two young men, each 19 years of age, both sons of multimillionaires, invite a 13-year-old boy, another millionaire's son, into their auto—and kill him before he has time to know what it is all about. They hide his body and then write a letter to his father, asking a $10,000 ransom.

One of these young fiends is Nathan Leopold, a distinguished scholar and law student. He speaks fifteen languages and had become an authority on ornithology. Richard Loeb, his friend and fellow criminal, is the youngest graduate from the School of Arts of the University of Michigan, graduating with a bachelor of arts degree last spring, when he was 18.

For months, these two, by their own testimony, had planned to kill. The victim did not matter, so that his father was wealthy. Their plans were perfect, and worked well until they had done their worst—then fate took a hand and they were caught.

What kind of an educational system is it that develops the minds of two boys until they are conspicuous for scholarship but leaves their hearts cold and their souls dead to all human emotions?

BELIEVES BOTH BIBLE, DARWIN, BISHOP INSISTS

His Discovery of Science Described by Episcopalian Prelate in Trial on Heresy Charge.

The trial of William Montgomery Brown, retired bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, drew to a close in a dramatic setting, with the aged defendant on the stand, affirming sentence by sentence, his faith in the creeds of the church, given by his attorney, Joseph Sharts of Dayton.

Bishop Brown was found guilty by the court. Sentence will not be pronounced until next fall.

Previously he had explained that he accepted all the doctrines of the church as symbolic in order to square them with his knowledge of the writings of Darwin, scientist, and Marx, socialist.

"I believe the Bible and the book of common prayer from cover to cover, and I believe them 10 times more than I used to," said Bishop Brown.

Authorship Acknowledged.

The bishop acknowledged authorship of the book on which he was presented to the court and admitted himself a "heretic." Symbolic interpretation of the whole Christian religion was given as the reconciliation of his attitude.

Later, however, Bishop Brown withdrew his admission that he was a heretic. In resuming the stand he said:

"In my own estimation I am not a heretic. I maintain that I have the privilege of interpreting the Holy Scriptures and my doctrinal stand, according to what is usually called the spiritual interpretation. I call it 'symbolic.'"

The defense was built on three assertions. First, that interpretations of doctrines are a mental process and that the "only possible uniformity of doctrine is one which leaves to the individual member liberty to accept words according to his individual grasp of them."

The second point was historical, and was to the effect that the church had never attempted to say how its ministers should believe, but only what they should hold in faith. On this point citations were read to show that from A. D. 230 to the present some leaders of the church had accepted doctrines in a symbolic or figurative sense and others in a literal or objective sense.

The third point was that Christianity is an outgrowth of ancient pagan religions, their forms, ceremonies and beliefs having been taken bodily and applied symbolically to Jesus of Nazareth.

Bishop Brown took the stand amid a stir of interest in the crowded hall of Trinity cathedral. His tall, white-haired figure was clad in clerical black, relieved by the white band of his straight collar, a rose in his buttonhole and the gray gloves which he had worn throughout the proceedings. He turned toward the stenographers, explaining smilingly that his 69 years had made his voice a bit uncertain.

Grows Whimsical.

He led up gradually to his declaration of faith, starting with his ordination to the ministry in 1883 and making frequent sallies at his brother bishops. Once, when he had wandered a bit from his narrative, he apologized, saying:

"I am a garrulous old man and like many preachers I get far away from my text."

Bishop Brown testified that he was ordained in Old Trinity cathedral, the predecessor of the gothic structure in whose annex the trial has been held. He told of service as missionary about Galion, O., his successive offices of arch-deacon in Ohio, coadjutor bishop of Arkansas and finally his 14 years of service in the full episcopate.

Mr. Sharts brought out that when Bishop Brown went to Arkansas there were only 12 parishes in the diocese and that 49 churches and 24 rectories had been built in his term. Asked why he resigned, Bishop Brown said:

"Arkansas was a very hard diocese. It involved a deal of traveling and the climate was bad. I contracted nervous dyspepsia and was ordered to rest for two years."

Became Prey of Doubts.

It was in those two years, he said, that he became prey to the doubts which finally led him to his present mode of thought.

Previously he had, at the instance of Bishop Leonard, present head of this diocese, lectured at Kenyon college, his talks being published under the title, "The Church for Americans."

"I received hundreds of compliments on this," said the bishop, "and the book ran through 19 editions. Oh, I was thoroughly orthodox in those days."

In Arkansas he found he could do nothing for the colored people, so he said he evolved the idea of racial bishops, proposing that each southern diocese have a white and a Negro bishop and that in such centers as New York there be 12 bishops if need be to minister to the different nationalities.

Assailed in Boston.

"That got me in pretty bad," said Bishop Brown. "In Boston they nearly herded me out of the city and in New York the editor of a church paper started a movement to have me tried right away, but Bishop Potter, who had a way with him, went to the editor and told him to let up."

Bishop Brown said that he next evolved his "Level plan for church union." In it he suggested that while he considered the Episcopal church the best, the thought that as there was only one Christianity, no one church could claim a greater measure of divine origin than others.

"I thought we ought to get together and let the leaven of Christianity leaven the whole lump, thus giving us a truly universal church," he said.

"But bishops and other churchmen began writing to me and condemning me. That disturbed me, but I am Scotch-Irish and wouldn't give up, so I began studying."

He said one of his physicians asked him to read Darwin, which he did. "I had preached against Darwin, but never read him," said Bishop Brown, "but in that I was like many preachers. Most of them think they know it all when they leave the seminary."

Found He "Was All Wrong."

[illegible] through Spencer and Haeckel and found he "was all wrong."

"I saw," he explained, "that Darwinism had drawn a line in history. Before him was the age of the supernatural. Since then has come the age of naturalistic scienceism and there is no possible way of bringing the old world into the new."

The bishop said he tried to reconcile orthodoxy with his new beliefs, appealing for help from churchmen in many denominations, but without effect.

"Then I began the study of astronomy and it upset my orthodoxy completely," he said. "I found that the 'firmament' of the Bible was but the reflection of sunlight on the dust in the air. I found there was no place for the new Jerusalem unless it was placed so far away that it would take millions of years to reach it, even if one traveled through space with light at 186,000 miles a second. Neither could I figure how I could carry my natural body on this very long journey through a temperature of 240 degrees below freezing. So I had to give up.

Reproved by Bishop.

"One of the bishops of the church reproved me at this stage for not knowing the Einstein theory so I could go somewhere without getting anywhere."

When the World war broke out, Brishop Brown said, he was grieved to find every bishop in the church in favor of it. That brought him to his study of Socialism. Objection was made, but Mr. Sharts explained that the book "Communism and Christianism" on which the case is based, was devoted partly to Darwinism and partly to Marxism.

Bishop Brown said that Marx further convinced him that there was no room for the supernatural anywhere in the scheme of things. Still he sought a means whereby he might remain in the church.

"Then suddenly it came over me," he said. "I found that every time I had preached about a miracle I had made a parable out of it, and that was the answer. There being neither an 'above' for Heaven nor a 'below' for hell, I made them states on earth.

"So I wrote 'Communism and Christianism,' to tell the truth as I saw it and to show that in the world liberty to think, teach and live is the greatest of blessings."

"Do you believe in the Bible?" asked Mr. Sharts.

"Every word," said the bishop.

"And the book of common prayer?"

"From cover to cover."

"And did you purpose to attack religion?"

"No, sir. My purpose was to bring religion to a basis where belief was a possibility for every one."

Bishop William M. Brown

Found Guilty of Heresy

Ropes 'Em

* * * * * *

Car Towed to California

Alex Packard of Fort Scott, Kan., had the California complex, not much money and a poor car. In fact, his automobile was a 1907 flivver chassis without an engine. He bought a tow rope and pushed the car to the city limits. A sympathetic tourist offered to tow him to the nearest garage, which offer was accepted. From the next garage he pushed the flivver down the road a bit, and the performance was repeated until he arrived in Los Angeles without having the slightest sign of engine trouble.

Photographer Swe to Sea on Ice Floe

When the ice went out of Bering Sea last week, opening navigation to northwest Alaska, Frank Kleinschmidt, a motion-picture photographer and 10 natives were carried away, a dispatch from Nome said. A boat rescued the party.

The schooner Donaldson, which left Seattle May 3, and reached Nome May 24, carried the first fresh vegetables the residents of Nome had enjoyed since fall.

FEW BELIEVE, BISHOP TELLS HERESY COURT

White-Haired Ecclesiastic Expected to Fail in Attempt to Test Prelates' Faith in Bible.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, the white-haired churchman being tried for heresy before eight Episcopal bishops in Cleveland, made a vigorous effort last week to put the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church on record as to their literal belief in the Scriptures.

Through his counsel, the 69-year-old "suspect" filed an affidavit with the trial court, requesting that more than 100 of the bishop-governors of the church be summoned to Cleveland as witnesses for the defense, or if that were not possible, to have them give their views on fundamentalism and modernism through the medium of an elaborate questionnaire, based on both Old and New Testaments.

"Heresy Is Rampant."

Bishop Brown said in his affidavit that by their testimony he expected to prove that "heresy" in varying degrees, is rampant in the church.

The effort to put his brother bishops on record is the crux of Bishop Brown's defense against the heresy charges brought against him. His questionnaire contains such questions as:

"Do you believe:

"That God made the world in six days and rested on the seventh?

"That Eve was made of Adam's rib as he slept?

"That Serpent Talked?"

"That the serpent talked with Eve about forbidden fruit?

"That Adam lived 930 years, and Methuselah 969?

"That God told Noah to build the Ark?

"That only Noah and those with him survived the flood?

"That there were three sons of Noah, and of them the whole earth has been overspread?

"That God did eat when Abraham set before him butter, milk and a dressed calf?

"That Lot's wife, looking back, became a pillar of salt?

"That Egyptians Drowned?"

"That when Moses stretched out his hand, God drowned the Egyptians?

"That God ordered the sons of Levi to slay every man, his brother, companion and neighbor?

"That God caused Balaam's ass to speak?

"That Jesus is literally and carnally the son of God?

"That Jesus walked on the water?

"That Jesus turned water into wine?

Those are only a few of the 408 specific questions bearing on the literalness of the scriptures that Bishop Brown wants his fellow bishops to answer.

Doesn't Believe.

Bishop Brown, after 40 years of teaching the Bible, frankly says that he does not believe any of it—literally. He says that he accepts it all in a symbolic sense. He accepts it as he accepts Aesop's fables, but in no other way.

"If we can show that other educated churchmen likewise refuse to believe these things ever literally happened," said the bishop, "then the case against me falls down, or the vast majority of bishops in the church must also be brought to trial for heresy."

It is regarded as extremely doubtful that the trial court will permit Bishop Brown to summon the other bishops or to present their views to the court in defense of his own beliefs. The court, thus far, has taken the position that Bishop Brown — and not the Episcopal church or its component parts—is on trial, and that for present purposes the examination of Bishop Brown alone is sufficient.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

A SERIES of tornadoes swept the South last week and over 50 were killed and 100 injured. Property damage amounted to over $1,000,000. Mississippi, Alabama and Oklahoma were the states most seriously affected.

The Methodist Episcopal conference adjourned May 29. The general conference of the southern branch of the church will meet in July to consider the unification plan approved by this conference. If the southern conference approves, the plan provides that the two conferences shall meet in joint session for the final arrangements.

The women's Republican club of Massachusetts adopted unanimously a resolution expressing loyalty to President Coolidge and saying that "his policies have been thwarted by members of his own party."

Victor Herbert, composer and orchestra conductor, died May 26. He was born in Dublin, the grandson of Samuel Lover, the novelist.

Mary C. Tenney, Los Angeles, motion picture extra, filed a $200,000 suit for damages against Jack Kearns, manager for Jack Dempsey, alleging criminal assault on May 3.

Affairs of the First National bank of Newcastle, Mont., with deposits of $660,000, have been placed in the hands of a national bank examiner. The president declared all liabilities would be paid.

"Prohibition, as conducted by and with the consent of the Anti-Saloon league, has made more political cowards than all other forces combined," Judge Seidel of Columbus declared at a rally for the support of C. Homer Durand, candidate for the Republican nomination for governor.

Five men died in the fire which destroyed the Windsor hotel in Newark, N. J., last week. The building was four stories high and of frame construction.

In a harmonious convention Texas Democracy recorded its unqualified approval of William G. McAdoo by instructing its delegates to vote for him as long as his name is before the convention.

The 23 delegates from Texas to the Republican national convention have been instructed by the state convention to vote for Calvin Cool-

CAPTAIN GEORGES PELLETIER D'OISY reached Peking, China, last week, completing a long distance stage of his flight from Paris to Tokio. The French airman made the trip from Shanghai to Peking with only one brief stop.

Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, has promised New Yorkers that he will use his best efforts to secure a small naval craft, armed with a gun, to keep poachers out of the New York waters of Lake Erie.

President Coolidge placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington cemetery on Memorial day. Heretofore it has been the practice to place a wreath on his grave on Armistice day but this has been changed.

Former Governor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland has entered into the contest for the Republican nomination of governor of Ohio.

By a vote of 300 to 252 Premier MacDonald's Labor government of Great Britain survived the crisis brought on by its policies toward the unemployment problem. The Liberals, led by Asquith, supported MacDonald.

Denmark has been added to the countries which have entered into treaties with the United States similar to that made with Great Britain for the purpose of curbing rum smuggling. The treaty has been signed and will go to the senate for ratification.

Separate peace pact signed by the Managers' Protective association and the Actors' Equity association was held to be legal by Supreme Court Justice McCook of New York when he denied the Producing Managers' association application for an injunction to prevent the insurgent managers and actors from operating under the contract.

The prolonged dispute over the question of the coal miners' wages in England was definitely settled when a full conference of the miners' delegates voted to accept the terms of the agreement reached by the miners' federation representatives with the owners May 15.

Ostriches and horses are to race on the Grunewald course in Berlin, the manager having announced that 40 ostriches and their jockeys were to race against horses, the latter be-

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN JOHN T. ADAMS of the Republican party went to Cleveland last week and the Republican political center began moving toward the Ohio city preparatory to the meeting of the national convention on June 10.

Pierre Paul Cambon, former French ambassador to London, died in Paris last week.

Chinese troops attacked the British gunboat Roabin while on its way from Canton to Waicho, wounding Commander Tudway.

The Belgian chamber has accepted an early discussion on the bill giving women the right to vote in provincial elections and a ministerial crisis seems inevitable because of the withdrawal of the Liberal ministers.

Ebenezer Cook, 85, only member of the G. A. R. in the Philippines, led Manila's Memorial day parade to a cemetery where Americans and the Filipinos joined in decorating graves of veterans of several wars.

In a note to Berlin the allies have signified their intention to keep a firm hand on Germany by maintaining the commission of control in full operation until the disarmament demands made in the treaty of Versailles are fully executed.

Floral tributes from all parts of the nation were banked high around the tomb of the late President Harding in Marion on Memorial day.

The Turkish assembly has passed a bill granting amnesty to all military and political prisoners arrested during the war or armistice period. The bill excepts 300 prisoners stipulated in the Lausanne treaty.

Twenty of the 38 sub-normal inmates of the Hope Development school at Playa Del Rey, southwest of Los Angeles, and two others, were burned to death when the institution was razed by fire May 31.

Premier Raymond Poincare and his cabinet gave up the reins of government June 1, and France will now be governed by Socialists after five years of Nationalist government. Leaders of the radical Socialists have met and demanded the resignation of President Millerand.

President Coolidge and William G. McAdoo were unopposed on their respective tickets in the Montana primary election held recently.

Chancellor Marx of Germany accepted President Ebert's commis-

COOLIDGE SILENCE IS ENIGMA TO ALL BUT CLOSEST FRIENDS

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of articles interpreting the personality of President Coolidge.

Coolidge the Administrator

BY WILLIAM HARD.

The central problem in the United States at this time seems to be to try to worry out the puzzle of the true inwardness of Calvin Coolidge.

The wayfarer from Washington, no matter where his wanderings may take him, is confronted not by any question about issues in congress, but by endless lines of questions about Coolidge.

"Does he say nothing because he has nothing to say? Does he sit and think or does he just sit? If he thinks, what is it about? Is he so deep that it won't come up or so empty that it isn't there? Is he the wisest man that ever lived? Or is he the perfect vacuum? Which? And how do you tell?"

Thus, Calvin Coolidge's fellow-citizens seem to while away their political evening hours. Learning Mah Jong and solving Coolidge: those seem to be America's most intensive mental pastimes.

Outward Behavior.

Now in order to solve a man, it may be that the best method is to begin from his merely outward behavior. Then, from clues which that behavior may yield, it may be possible to work back toward some conclusions—or suspicions—about his inward nature. This method will be followed in these dispatches.

That Coolidge is genuinely physically reluctant to reveal his inward nature is apparent to anybody who watches his lips at the White House newspaper conferences.

He parts his lips just as little as possible. Also, as he speaks, he barely moves his lips. He seldom shows his teeth. At any rate, he seldom shows more than a passing tiny gleam of them. He talks almost like a ventriloquist. His words come out from a slit. He seems almost like a statue in a park-pool, with a slight trickle of words coming mechanically from a narrow aperture in a motionless stone mouth.

Such a man has to be analyzed not by his words but by his acts. Coolidge's principal acts at present are those which he performs as national administrator and then those which he performs as the maker of policies for his party and for the country.

This will deal with his acts as national administrator.

Two Classes of Duties.

He divides all the administrative duties of Washington into two classes. The first class consists of duties which others can perform. The second class consists of those duties which only he can perform. He does the latter. He leaves the former strictly alone.

We never have had a President who accomplished this discrimination so successfully as Coolidge.

If congress sends him an ordinary bill, involving no question of major policy, he simply signs it. He lets congress attend to its own details.

If Secretary Hoover wants to know how to conserve the salmon which swim in the rivers of Alaska, he has to ask himself. Coolidge is no expert on gill-nets and purse-seines and does not try to be.

Even in his own unavoidable duties he sheds the details. One of his closest assistants remarked the other day:

"At first the President looked at everything I did. He seemed to want to be sure to know how I was doing it. Now, unless I insist, he looks at nothing I do."

No Strain Seen.

Coolidge confines himself first to his own duties and then to the main lines and high points of his own duties. The result is that he gets his work done, and he gets it done easily.

In modern times in America there has been a tradition of worrying about the "overworked man in the White House." This is a modern tradition, strictly.

When George Washington surrendered the presidency to John Adams, it is related that Washington's face was "as serene and cloudless as the day."

That was antique America. Washington did more work than anybody else that ever was president, but he did only his own work. Coolidge revives that habit.

He accordingly, is not a bit "overworked." If he has a cold, it is not because of the presidency. It is only the same sort of cold that millions of his fellow-citizens have who do not live in the White House. The presidency is not wearing Calvin Coolidge out. It is not even bearing him down. Just as much as anybody in the whole country, he goes to bed early and serene and gets up early and fresh.

Thought Required.

To order one's life in this way, while president, must presumably require thought. Perhaps Coolidge, during his silence, thinks out the things which he will not permit to come to his desk. Perhaps his silences constitute—so to speak—the "planning department" of his work. Without such a "planning department," he could not do his work as he does it.

Every evening his desk is virtually clear of all the work that the day has put upon it and he is free to sit upon the porch for a while and watch the neighbors going by.

As an administrator, then, he shows high personal efficiency. His desk as an administrator is kept clear. The precise contrary must be said about his desk as a maker of policy for his party and for the country.

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NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Expenditure of nearly $150,000,000 to bring the American navy up to the 5-5-3 ratio fixed by the Washington conference, is called for in a bill received by the senate from the house, which passed it by a vote of 165 to 138. The measure requested by the navy department, authorizes construction of eight scout cruisers and six river gunboats and conversion of the battleships New York, Texas, Florida, Utah, Arkansas and Wyoming into oil burners with the installation of additional devices for protection against submarines and aircraft.

The Alaskan fisheries bill, urged by President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover as necessary to save the salmon industry from destruction, was passed by the senate. It previously had been approved by the house and provides authority for the commerce department to establish closed areas in Alaskan fishing waters and to enforce other measures designed to conserve the fish as a food supply.

A house bill proposing creation of an inland waterways commission was passed by the senate. It is designed to set up an organization to carry out provisions of the transportation and relating to operation of facilities acquired by the United States during the period of federal control.

President Coolidge signed the immigration bill.

The tax bill was approved by the house and sent to the President.

Charles W. Hunt of Iowa was nominated to be a member of the federal trade commission.

Philip Grossman, confined despite executive clemency, asked the supreme court to release him on bail.

The Daugherty committee heard details of the activities of detectives who have been drawn into the case.

The supreme court held that municipalities may prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors upon physicians' prescrptons.

Notce was served in the senate that adjournment would be opposed unless farm aid and other similar legislation was enacted.

Contributions to campaign committees in the forthcoming presidential and congressional elections would be required to be published every 10 days under an amendment adopted by the senate to the postal salaries bill.

Royal H. Weller, Democrat, New York, was declared by the house to be entitled to his seat.

The senate foreign relations committee's world court plan was formally reported to the senate.

The senate agriculture committee reported the Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals.

Carrying the Borah amendment for publicity of campaign contributions, the postal salary increase bill was passed by the senate.

The house adopted the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill carrying $61,147,993.

President Coolidge in a Memorial day address at Arlington again urged American adherence to the existing world court.

A deficiency bill carrying $131,943,138 to meet the cost of the soldiers' bonus until July 1, 1925, was reported in the house.

Charles S. Dewey of Chicago, was appointed assistant secretary of the treasury.

Two investigations of prohibition were announced for the summer by senate and house committees.

The Daugherty committee heard testimony dealing with alien property and anti-trust cases.

Senator LaFollette virtually announced he would run for president independently unless the old parties "purged" themselves.

The administration undertook steps to bring forth a compromise farm aid bill which can be passed before adjournment of congress.

E. Y. Clarke, former Ku Klux Klan organizer, testified concerning the 1922 Texas senatorial campaign before the senate Mayfield committee.

The house shipping board committee was told that Albert B. Fall as secretary of the interior in 1922 refused to renew contracts with the board of purchase of government royalty oil resulting in a loss of millions of dollars.

RESERVE BANKS HIT BY SLUMP

Earnings for Present Year Look to Be Smallest Since 1917.

Federal Reserve board statistics disclose that the effect of the downward trend of business has been felt strongly by the Federal Reserve banks and that on the basis of present calculations, they may end this year with the lowest net earning in seven years.

The business recession apparent since the beginning of the year continued through April and early May and forced earning assets of the 12 reserve banks down to $795,000,000 on May 21, the lowest since the fall of 1917. This figure compares with earning assets of $1,177,000,000 on the same date last year and indicates clearly, in the opinion of officials, that the net earnings of the 12 banks will drop well below the $12,711,000 figure for 1923.

The board's review of business for April and May showed a further decline in factory employment and production of basic commodities and, coupled with this, a sharp decrease in borrowing for commercial purposes. With the indications that the small demand for reserve bank rediscounts will continue, the earning assets of the banks, it was said, probably will drop even to new low levels. The recent reduction from 4½ to 4 per cent in the rediscount rate by the New York bank apparently had little effect on the borrowings from that bank, reserve board officials said.

The lack of demand for goods was shown in the reduction of wholesale prices, which in April touched the lowest point since 1922 and were about one per cent lower on the average than in March. Farm products, however, showed an average increase of two per cent. Metals and foods dropped off as did clothing, fuel and chemicals, with building material prices remaining practically unchanged.

There was a slight increase in the volume of retail buying in April as compared with March, but the board's experts attributed that to eastern purchases. It was indicated the retail spurt may be short-lived because of a pronounced waiting policy evident in some business quarters. Production declines were especially large in iron, steel and coal and in the woolen industry.

Building construction showed a strengthening with higher values in March and in April than a year ago, but the value of building permits, on the other hand, declined sharply.

The drop in reserve bank earnings developed some discussion among Reserve Board officials, who declared that even now some of the reserve banks are not making expenses. The government's franchise tax is based on the total earnings of the 12 banks, so with some of them running short the treasury is likely to receive only a small revenue from

FOREST FIREMEN READY FOR FOE

Michigan for First Time Has Adequate Field Force of Fighters.

Michigan is ready for the forest fires. If they come this year, they will find genuine organized opposition, which experienced woodsmen believe will reduce by hundreds of thousands of dollars the annual loss from forest fires in the state.

Fire towers, key men and organized fire-fighters units are ready. Hundreds of persons, under the direction of the state fire warden, are prepared to check the fires as soon as they are discovered.

Scattered through the district are volunteer fire fighters organized by companies, engaged by the state and paid for the time actually required for fire-fighting. Each company is equipped with buckets, shovels and plows and each is headed by a fire boss, who receives a small monthly retainer fee. The volunteers have agreed to respond to all calls to fight forest fires in their district.

An important link in the chain is formed by the towerman—full-time officials who are perched in their 60-foot towers from sunrise to sunset on the watch constantly for signs of fire. These towermen have telephone connections with fire officials of their district. Some of the towers are so strategically placed that they command as much as 400 square

BURTON KEYNOTE DRAFT FINISHED

Congress Will Get Little Praise in Speech, View of Friends.

Representative Theodore E. Burton has completed the first draft of his "keynote" speech as temporary chairman of the Cleveland convention.

No eyes other than those of the veteran Cleveland congressman himself have scanned the scores of penciled pages, but those who know something of Burton's mental makeup and habits of thought are confident that they know something of the kind of a speech he has written.

For one thing they take it for granted that his keynote will contain no fulsome praise of congress.

No one is better aware than Burton, who has consistently supported the President, of the extent to which the country is disappointed and disgusted with congress and, by contrast, the degree of high esteem in which President Coolidge is held.

It is surmised, therefore, that with the exception of the immigration bill, the tariff act and a few other measures, the work of congress during the last three years will be passed over deftly in the Burton speech.

The heavy emphasis, it is agreed, will be given such outstanding accomplishments of the Harding and Coolidge administrations as the reestablishment of peace with Germany and Austria, the international treaties growing out of the Washington arms conference, the funding of the British war debt, the establishing of the budget system, the effecting of enormous economies in government expenditures, the restoration of prosperity, prosecution of the war fraud cases, and the renewal of diplomatic relations with Mexico.

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REVIEWS 1924 POLITICAL SHO

Depew Thinks Democra "Dark Horses" W Leave Quarter Post.

(Copyright, 1924, by I. N. S.)

Holding with Omar that "the moving finger writes and having writ moves on," with man's me[illegible] unable to bring back a single feature of it, unless he be a pe[illegible] witness to the scent, Chauncey Depew, the nation's oldest [illegible] man, is in Washington to [illegible] least a part of the passing [illegible] show of 1924.

Other parts he will see in Cleveland, where he expects to celebrate 60 years' attendance at Republican conventions. He has not missed one since 1864 when he [illegible] nomination of Lincoln.

Misses Insurgents.

Congress, Mr. Depew holds, has deteriorated from the body he knew through 12 years' membership of the senate; Republicans are lacking in forceful leadership, Democrats are not blest with insurgen[illegible] [illegible] is the most outstanding [illegible] statesmanship produced [illegible] gress in a generation and [illegible] Republican year.

These are a few impressions of the man who declined the secretaryship of state in Benjamin Harri[illegible] cabinet, and who himself [illegible] votes for the Republican [illegible] nomination at the convention [illegible] 1888.

"Times have changed since [illegible] day in the senate," he [illegible]. "What the Republicans need is leadership. In my day when you heard men like Hanna, Aldrich and Hale expounding party doctrine and explaining the need for supporting administration measures, you thrilled at [illegible]."

The former New York senator dips into the philosophy of the [illegible] to explain his belief in the [illegible] President Coolidge.

Picks Coolidge to Win.

"The man on the street [illegible] farm and in the factory [illegible] oned with," he said. "Study mental processes in the light of [illegible] present situation. He is going [illegible] vote for the candidate with [illegible] he is familiar, and who impresses him favorably. The Republicans with President Coolidge the nominee have a distinct advantage. [illegible] Coolidge has been advertised. He [illegible] known favorably throughout the country.

"On the other hand," he went on, "the Democratic nominee is [illegible] an uncertainty, perhaps a dark [illegible] waiting horse. McAdoo, Underwood and Ralston are good men, enjoying favorable reputations. The Democratic candidate will have a [illegible] time overcoming the headway which Coolidge has gained in impressing himself upon the country.

"The one man in the senate [illegible] is an outstanding figure, whose attitude is always commendable, no matter how you differ from him, is Borah. There should be more like him. We would not have so [illegible] hybrid legislation as the tax bill just passed," he said.

New Zealand Sheep Herds Gain 700,000

There has been an increase of 700,000 in the number of New Zealand's sheep, thereby assuring good wool and mutton export.

While this is considered to be satisfactory, the total of [illegible] sheep is still far below the [illegible] year of 1918, when it was [illegible]

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A Baby in Your Home

So many married couples yearn for children that thousands of copies of a [illegible] by Dr. H. Will Elders are being [illegible] without cost to childless women. [illegible] interested in overcoming conditions [illegible] ture that hinder the gift of children [illegible] write for this free book today. It describes a simple home treatment [illegible] the use of Sterilitone, a wonderful [illegible] tific tonic that has had marvelous [illegible] all over the country in relieving [illegible] tional weakness.

Every woman who wants to live a normal, happy home life with little ones around her should consider it her duty to know what Sterilitone is and why it should be so wonderful an aid to her. Read this little book which is sent without cost or obligation in a plain envelope. It unfolds facts that most women [illegible] plained to them. Simply send name [illegible] to Dr. H. Will Elders, 1604 Ballinger [illegible] St. Joseph, Mo. (Copyright) H. W. [illegible]

—Advertisement.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

A GOVERNOR IN JAIL—
Indiana's Sad Disgrace.

Governor McCray of Indiana was found guilty of fraud and crime. The jury heard the evidence. It was in the jury room a dozen minutes [illegible] ballot. All agreed. The verdict guilty as charged in the indictment was signed by the foreman.

The jury returned to the court-room. A crowd awaited the verdict. The governor of a great state sat in [illegible]. The verdict was read. His [illegible] settled.

From governor's chair to convict [illegible] journey. All in one [illegible]. The governor admitted [illegible]. The next day he went to [illegible] resigned and said goodbye [illegible].

[illegible] made his last journey [illegible] a sad farewell to wife and his family. Behind the walls [illegible] only God knows the heart [illegible] the words that were said. The world has no right to know the [illegible].

[illegible] the jail cell for the night. [illegible] the prisoner stood up in the courtroom and received his sentence: "Ten years at hard labor in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga." [illegible] had fallen. A cloud and a stain on a name.

The prisoner arrived at the [illegible] for men. His name [illegible]. He is just Number [illegible] the denim dress. Overalls, [illegible] garb, had won the race over wealth and past glory.

We knew the governor. Had visited at his farm. Saw his great barns and his Hereford cattle herds, the finest in the world. Often they had won the blue ribbon in the battle of the breeds in the show ring. The name "McCray" was once mighty.

The sturdy boy who grew to manhood on the farm should have stayed on the farm. The greed and grab for money is a more dangerous disease in big cities and in politics than it is in the country home where God and nature hold full sway. Think it over.

FIRE DEMON'S TOLL—
Insure and Protect.

Fire figures and reports show that there are 40,000 homes burned every year. What a mighty toll is taken. Insurance may cover part of the cost of the building. It can not cover the loss of home and all the things that go with a home.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, what precaution have you taken to guard your home against fire danger? What would you do if fire started to burn your home? Have you any weapons with which to fight fire? Have you these weapons handy, so that you can hit the flames before they have gotten beyond control?

Thirty thousand of the 40,000 fires might easily have been prevented. Better pay insurance costs all your life than to collect insurance policy money once. It is no credit to have a fire.

If a fire starts in one of your buildings will the fire reach all the other buildings? Have you wisely planned? Have you given to your children any instructions from the information you have gained by many years of experience?

In the past few weeks we have read of small town fires that nearly wiped out the town. The loss would have paid for a fire engine or a chemical outfit many times over. Better have a small fire extinguisher in your home. It will hit hard and quick when fire is starting. Do it now.

WHO OWNS THE HUSBAND—
First or Second Wife?

A bigamist is a man who has two wives at the same time. The law says one is enough. Sometimes one is too many.

In many states the courts have decided that if both wives claim first mortgage on the husband or his property, that the second wife has the preference.

The Ohio supreme court has a woman as one of the seven judges. This Ohio court has decided that the first wife has first claim, and that the second wife is surplus baggage, unnecessary and that her marriage is illegal.

Will our marriage laws break down as some of our other laws are doing? There are many who claim to be respectable who say that the law should permit trial marriages and separation at will.

First wife should have first claim. In law there can be only one legal wife. If we want a hundred times more immorality and infidelity than we now have, there is no better way to insure these evils than to break down the sacredness of the marriage vows and abolish laws safeguarding the home and children.

The farm is the safest place. It has fewer evils.

GIRL—MAN—BOOZE—SMASH
Rum Ruins Youth and Beauty.

A fair young farm girl went to the city. Her beauty attracted the attention of artists. She posed for pictures. She was paid $10 per pose. Often she made $40 and $50 per day.

The girl was sure this was a happier and more prosperous business than milking brindle Bossie in the barnyard and cow stable, and easier work. The folks back home heard of her great success. Many of them envied her.

Then came the turn in the road. She met a rich man's son. Then came the old, old story of wine, women and song. They courted. Booze made them reckless. Their brains whirled. The machine skidded. Overturned. Wreck.

The girl was picked up. One side of her face mangled. Her beauty gone forever. Scar on her cheek and on her soul. Weeks of sickness and delirium. When she left the hospital the love of the rich man's son had grown cold. She was no longer the queen of the beauty world.

The rich son deserted her and sought another. She sued him for damages. The court gave her a judgment of $100,000. He paid the bill and went his way.

The girl is back home with the old folks on the farm. The neighbors do not envy her now. Most of them pity and comfort her. The girls who remained at home are living as they should. They are happy. The former beauty girl is sad.

All is not gold that glitters. Butterflies are gay and gaudy, but their race is soon run. Cows, chickens and other farm company last longer.

The captain of the ocean steamer has more respect for the north star, that stays in its place and guides the mariner on his way, than he has for the meteor that shoots across the sky, flashes for a moment and then is no more.

This one-time beauty would give her $100,000 many times over if she had never gone to the big city and never tasted the poisoned cup and never met the millionaire booze dunce. We wonder what the thoughts of her mother are.

SATAN IN COLD STORAGE—
Is Hell Growing Cold?

Hell plays a funny part in our religion, according to a New York preacher. He says the old place is growing cold, and that it is only a question of time until Satan will be in cold storage.

This minister says that too many folks are on good terms with Satan, and therefore Hades does not seem as hot as it once did. Bootleggers and the monkey professors are getting Satan in fairly good humor.

This big town preacher says an actor on the stage can say just the one word "Hell," and get a roar of laughter and applause. He insists that is a sure sign of rot and decay. When the people have no fear of hell they also have no hope of heaven.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, you are mighty lucky to live in God's great out-of-doors, far removed from a lot of ills the world is cursed with.

MANAGING CORN STALKS—
Do You Burn Them?

Husking corn on the stalk is growing in favor. In some places it is all the style. Cheaper to husk and saves cost of cutting.

What is the best thing to do with the stalks when you desire to farm the field the following year?

Some break them down when frozen, so that they can be plowed under. Others burn them. Is this a waste of fertilizer that is in them?

Here is what the Prairie Farmer says:

"In the course of a 50-mile drive in central Illinois last week I saw a dozen or more fields of burning corn stalks. These farmers argue that the stalks cause more trouble in the soil than they are worth; that the organic matter they supply can be supplied just as well or better with legumes. Added to this is the possibility of killing many chinch bugs by burning the stalks. This practice, however, runs counter to the advice that we have been given by the agricultural colleges. We should be glad to hear from our readers on this subject. Shall we burn our corn stalks or plow them under?"

WAYSIDE FLOWERS—
Roadside Posies.

The merry maiden hummed a tune:

"If I ever get married
It will be in jolly June
When the posies are in bloom."

We love the flowers by the road and the wayside. They seem to greet us as they meet us as roses greet the dew. How came they there? Who wrote in the Book of Fate when and where they should bloom and shower fragrance?

We have faith that God has all these stray posies in his catalog. Wind wafted seed. Raindrops. Sunlight and shadow. All part of a great plan.

The Watchman prints snappy stanzas from Bliss Carman's posy poem, which he called "Wayside Flowers." Carman sorts the posies from the weeds that grow along the roadside and pays this tribute to them:

We are the roadside flowers,
Straying from garden grounds,—
Lovers of idle hours,
Breakers of ordered bounds.

If only the earth will feed us,
If only the wind be kind,
We blossom for those who need us,
The stragglers left behind.

And lo, the Lord of the Garden,
He makes his sun to rise,
And his rain to fall with pardon
On our dusty paradise.

On us He has laid the duty,—
The task of the wandering breed,—
To better the world with beauty,
Wherever the way may lead.

Who shall inquire of the season,
Or question the wind where it blows?
We blossom and ask no reason,
The Lord of the Garden knows.

HOOF AND MOUTH PLAGUE—
Hits Golden Gate State.

News reports indicate that both President Coolidge and the governor of California are taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the hoof and mouth disease which has a start in the Golden Gate state.

Strict quarantine is enforced. As usual in such cases there are those who oppose regulation and discipline. They do not know the danger of letting the dread disease get a start in the nation, as it did 11 years ago, and which epidemic cost many million dollars.

Those who have no cattle or other live stock are likely to be indifferent and want to disregard orders of quarantine. These folks should be punished without apology. If we are not willing to obey and do something for the good of the public, we have no business living in a good country. Selfishness sways the conduct of too many. This disease imperils the live stock industry of our nation and would taint our food supply in many ways.

STABLE TO TABLE—
Round Trip of the Fly.

Swat the poison fly,
Taints our food supply,
It goes from the stable
To our home and table.

The little fly is a big trouble maker. Swat it. Guard the home with screens. Save doctor bills. They cost more than screens and nets.

If we knew the habits and the haunts of flies we would all be its worst enemy and look upon it as more dangerous to health and home than any other pestilence.

The fly is a broadcaster of disease and filth. He has bad manners. It wears the same feet and hands to crawl over our table food as it does when it banquets in the stable. Swat it. Treat it as you would a mad dog in your neighborhood. Do it now.

NATIONAL GRANGE MEET—
New Jersey Will Be Host.

November, 1924, the National Grange will meet at Atlantic City, N. J. Farm folks will promenade the great board walk along with New York city dudes and Boston smart-set. The grange is getting gay and gaudy when its parks itself at Atlantic City.

The New Jersey Grangers will do their best to entertain and play the part of host.

RAISING POSTAL WAGES—
More Tax on Somebody.

Postmaster General New is stirring a hornet's nest with a short stick. The hornets may get him. If they do he will be sad and sorry.

He wants to increase postage on farm papers, newspapers and magazines. He wants more money paid to postal clerks.

The postal workers are underpaid compared with other public employes. Uncle Sam can not hand out a single dollar to any person, anywhere, unless that dollar is first paid in toll or tax.

Parcel post rates are likely to be increased. This will hit the farmer. If General Harry New of Indiana, gets both the big and little newspapers, magazines and farmers pulling his hair he will sure find out that the hornets have come out of their nest.

GOOD OLD HARD WORK—
Is Here Today to Stay.

Soft snap jobs have ruined a lot of good folks who thought they were lucky to get an easy job. Rust is worse than wear.

Great folks grow and work hard. Good things are result of hard work.

We have a lot of imitation these days. We can find a substitute for almost anything. The shoddy and the make-believe get a front seat in many places. Of these things young people should beware.

We heard a man on the train explaining how to manufacture real diamonds. He said it could be easily done. We paid no attention to his details. We did not want to learn how to make diamonds.

On the farm there is no substitute for real old-fashioned hard work. We may ride the plow instead of walk, but in time this is just about as hard work as anything.

We may try to farm in a flivver, but at the end of one year or five years we are likely to be paying six or eight per cent interest on the debt we owe to the bank or to somebody.

A HARD-WORKING HEN—
Bad Governor—Good Chickens.

Indiana may get a bad governor once in a life time but her honest laying hens redeem her honor.

The average farm hen does well if she lays 90 eggs. Many do not. At Purdue university, a white leghorn hen laid 1,243 fresh eggs in seven years.

This hen breaks the record. She averaged 177½ eggs a year. Here is her record: In 1917, 217 eggs; in 1918, 182; in 1919, 150; in 1920, 204; in 1921, 187; in 1922, 140; in 1923, 163.

We clip the following from the poultry column in reference to this hard working champion hen, which shows that it pays to feed and breed hens right. Here it is:

"A good nonstop record was made in 1920, when during a period of 49 consecutive days she laid 49 eggs. Except for a short time while she was in a feeding experiment, 'Purdue's Champion' has been fed a standard ration consisting of 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of wheat and 50 pounds of oats for the grain mixture, and for the mash 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of wheat middlings and 35 pounds of meat scrap or 50 pounds of tankage. She has a good length and depth of body. This, together with her great width, gives her a large capacity for turning feed into eggs. Her sire was from a 252-egg hen, and her dam has a record of 192 eggs in her pullet year."

BUSTED BULL GAMBLERS—
Sell When Prices Right.

The purebred cattle game swelled. Then broke or busted. No matter which you call it. Result is the same. The bull gambler is broke. Inflated prices and decoy sales helped to make the bubble bust.

The big bull price boosters were trying to catch suckers. In the end they were caught on their own hook. Some of the so-called big leaders pumped too much wind in the bull tire.

A lot of folks were in the purebred business in good faith. They paid fancy prices. They sold at low-water mark. Purebred animals are the right fit for farms. But no use sending prices up in a balloon.

The fact that this bubble busted is no reason why farmers should lose faith in purebred animals. The animals are all right. The prices are what broke the game and the bank account.

Farmers, like crooked politicians, sometimes get too greedy. They refuse two and three dollars a bushel for wheat, and later take a dollar. A safer rule is to know the market. Be satisfied with a fat profit when it is in sight. Grab it and get it. Let the other fellow gamble. Play safe.

POWER PULLING TEST—
Uncle Sam's Horses Tried.

In measuring steam, water or electric power the unit is the horse. So many horsepower is the yardstick, the same as the candle is the unit by which light is measured.

Uncle Sam still thinks it necessary to keep up his fighting machine and have it ready if a call comes to make somebody behave. In handling big guns, which we call field artillery, nothing takes the place of power so well as horses. The animals can get over all kind of ground.

Testing the pulling power of both horses and mules is a part of the game of keeping Uncle Sam fit to fight. These tests are being conducted in different parts of the country and are attracting much attention.

These tests show that the power of a horse is greater than usually estimated. The tests also discover the horse that may want to shirk and be a slacker. It is a clever job to get six to 10 horses co-operating 100 per cent. Here is a story printed in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago:

"Uncle Sam is testing the pulling power of his horses and mules. The first of these official army tests was held at Fort Des Moines on April 18-19, conducted by the Horse Association of America, and the Iowa experiment station, at the request of Major General William T. Snow, chief of the field artillery, United States army. The tests were measured by the recently invented tractive dynamometer, which is the work of Professor E. V. Collins of the Iowa station, designed to test the pulling power of horses and mules. It is the same measuring apparatus used in the pulling power tests held last year at the National Horse Show in New York and at the Iowa state fair.

"For the first time since its invention, the dynamometer was moved when set at its maximum of 4,100 pounds, but it took six powerful artillery horses to accomplish this feat. The energy necessary to move the dynamometer at this weight equals the energy demanded to start a load of 53,000 pounds on granite block pavement. In the case of the latter, however, the pull is less strenuous, for, so soon as the load is started on paving, the energy required to keep it in motion drops to about one-sixth of that required to start it. With the tractive dynamometer this tremendous pull is exerted for from five to 69 seconds. This six-horse team also made an impressive record by developing a tractive pull of 3,600 pounds (23⅓ tons) over a distance of 55 feet in 8 3-5 seconds, developing 41.86 horsepower.

"An attempt to break this six-horse team in smaller units did not work satisfactorily. The horses were so accustomed to working as a six-horse unit that they would not do their best as a four or single pair. The six-horse team was able to maintain a tractive pull of 4,100 pounds for only 29 feet, but by adding two pairs to the six-horse team the same tractive pull of 4,100 pounds was developed, and the horses were able to maintain this enormous tractive pull for a distance of 522½ feet. In covering the first 50 feet of this pull, the horses (five pairs) developed 50 horsepower. In a second test with the same five pairs, they made the 4,100-pound tractive pull over a distance of 402 feet in 69 seconds, developing 43.4 horsepower as their rating for the entire distance."

A WORD, MR. FARMER—
When You Buy Fertilizer.

Agstone and fertilizer co-operate. They do team work. Write to your state experiment station and find out how much more profit you will get out of fertilizer when you use agstone with it.

A postage stamp used to send a letter to the station will be the best investment you ever made. A two-horse team will pull a bigger load than one horse. Hitch agstone and fertilizer together.

There is no guess work about getting better crop yields when agstone is used on the same field with fertilizer. Hundreds of careful experiments prove it. Two dollars back for every one you invest. Ask the experiment station for facts and figures. You will get them.

THE HAY LOADER—
Makes Bigger Day's Work.

We guess that many of our readers have helped to load hay. They have either pitched the hay from ground to wagon, or were on the wagon trying to keep on top of the big forkfuls of hay that rolled up from the ground. Mighty hard and hot work.

Today we have the hay-loader which does a lot of the muscle and lifting work. It helps man to do a bigger day's work and do it easier.

Then we have the unloader, which is much older than the loader. It is a neat trick to build a well-rounded load of hay. The greenhorn will not do it the first time he tries.

No doubt some of the ladies who read this may have helped to do some part in hay making, as driving the mower or the rake. Some may even have driven the ox-team in this part of farming and caring for the hay harvest.

It was a heavy job to lift the old "hayrack" on and off the wagon. It was a man-size job to pitch hay to the top of the stack. Most of these tasks are easier now than they were when we were just a boy on the farm.

It will soon be haying time. Hay is a big crop. The price of hay is likely to be good. Horses are less, but dairy cows are more.

We had a letter from an officer of the National Hay Dealers' association saying that the hay crop would likely be more profitable in the future than it had been the past two or three years.

He also said that his association expected to do what it could to persuade farmers to use lime and limestone on meadows, as this soil booster improved both quality and quantity of hay.

A FARMER SEASICK—
Gets Mad and Then Glad.

We have talked to a farmer who had a ride on the ocean. He and his wife tried to see which could have the worst case of seasickness. Both think they won the game.

This man says there is too much water in the ocean. He thinks ships should not be allowed to get out of sight of the land. He said that he would have been willing to give $10,000 for a quarter of an acre when the storm was rocking his boat.

He had been in Florida. They took the boat north. Both he and his wife felt sure they would never be well again. He asked the captain of the boat to radio or wireless ahead and have an ambulance with a cot and a stretcher at the dock to take him and his good wife to the hospital as soon as the boat landed.

The captain laughed at him. The farmer got mad. He said the captain had no sympathy for him or his wife. Captain laughed and said you will be all right when you land. He refused to order an ambulance.

This farmer was mad at the captain, boat, ocean and all the world. He lived through it all. Twenty minutes after he was on shore he was feeling better than he felt in years. So did his wife. In fact as soon as the storm was over and quiet water reached things were better.

We are glad that some farmers get what is coming to them. They want to travel. They want to see everything. They want to find out about the world and its ways. They might as well have seasickness as anybody else. The farmer says he wants a square deal and no favors, and old ocean gives it to him. As a rule ocean trips improve health.

COLLEGE IN THE AIR—
Education Had by Radio.

Radio may be useful as well as entertaining. Day by day we learn of and read about new stunts over the radio. It will soon be as commonplace as the telephone and automobile, both of which were once a sensation.

Police use radio to capture criminals. News stories are written and printed on the message received over the radio.

FIXING THE BLAME FOR A PEOPLE'S PLIGHT

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 8 Is "Ezekiel Encourages the Exiles"—Psalm 134:1-6; Ezkiel 34.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

TWO business men, my hosts in an automobile, riding to a convention of community churches, were talking about their pastor. Nothing was said about his preaching ability, but the theme was "He's a real man." In all my life I had never heard men grow so enthusiastic about their minister—his helpfulness, his tirelessness, his humanness, his leadership, his big way of looking at things. To him they credited the condition in their new suburb with its one church having members of 17 different creeds, and its generous auditorium unable to contain the congregations.

From these ardent laymen, and others, I learned that the minister supports himself as a business man, but preaches twice on Sunday and conducts the midweek prayer meeting and directs the church's activities. When he asked his own denomination to instal him as pastor over this community church, it refused to do so unless he would make the church denominational; therefore he secured ordination from another evangelical body less zealous for sectarian advantages.

All of which is a rather long introduction to the use of the simple illustration of the condition of that one community church. I found the people overflowing with good spirits; there were all signs of real fellowship; the singing by choir and congregation of the old Gospel hymns quite thrilled a visitor; and there was every evidence that here was a congregation, containing an unusual proportion of men, united, happy, busy and purposeful. It was a revelation of what may be done by one Christian leader; for "like priest, like people." The shepherd determines the condition of the flock.

And that is the nub of this lesson; the Prophet Ezekiel, thundering the word of Jehovah, pictured the plight of Judah in exile as entirely the fault of the shepherds.

Arraignment of Bad Shepherds.

Paraphrasing this vivid figure of Ezekiel, one of the old church writers delivered this famous epigram: "In olden times we had golden bishops with wooden croziers, and the shepherds fed the sheep; now we have wooden bishops with golden croziers, and the sheep feed the shepherds." The Ezekiel version is: "Woe unto the shepherds of Israel that do feed themselves! Should not the shepherd feed the sheep?"

Any troubled student of the trend of the times in modern Christianity, with the incredible increase of secretaryships and salaried officials, and with the swift multiplication of institutions and organizations, may fortify his convictions by reading this thirty-fourth chapter of Ezekiel's Prophecy. Every teachers' association, and every ministerial union or conference could profitably devote a session or a season to its study.

Three sheep and shepherd chapters of the Bible—the Twenty-third Psalm, the thirty-fourth chapter of Ezekiel, and the tenth chapter of John's Gospel—should be read and considered together in connection with the present lesson. All three are of extraordinary literary beauty and of searching spiritual significance.

There is no dodging the fact that in our assigned text, Ezekiel, who was perhaps the most pictorial of the prophets, the best master of imagery, makes a terrific arraignment of the spiritual and civil leaders of the Jews. He unsparingly lays the responsibility for the fate of the exiles upon the shepherds who had been faithless. This old prophet, who himself dwelt near Babylon along with his exiled compatriots, found his soul stilled within him; and like Jesus, "when He saw the multitudes, He was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd." This spirit of compassion, this shepherd sense, is the hallmark of every truly great servant of men.

Prophets and Politics.

Small and sentimentalizing conceptions of Christianity give no heed to this large shepherd-prophet function of leadership. They are incapable of the blazing indignation and fearless condemnation which characterized the utterances of Jesus and of the earlier Hebrew seers. Religion is an inoffensive and passive thing with these saccharine saints; they shrink from hurting the feelings of even Satan himself. Whereas the Bible teaching is clear that the leader with a "Thus saith the Lord" on his lips should cry aloud and spare not.

If we follow the example of Ezekiel, we must lay the responsibilities for the social, political and economic ills of our day squarely upon those who have been responsible for proclaiming God's truth and for teaching spiritual and moral standards. Some years ago a Philadelphia banker, who had been a "leading layman" in his denomination, turned out to be a rogue, and committed suicide. I wonder what were the thoughts of the preacher under whose word he had been sitting throughout a career of hypocrisy and crime? What is lacking in our pulpits, our schools, religious and secular, our homes and our Christian social relations, that out from them can go boys and girls, men and women, to carry on as we know many are doing today?

This present course of studies in Old Testament history and prophets will have missed its mark if it has not made clear that God's word has a direct and vital relation to all the affairs of life, public and private. Religion cannot be fenced off into pious practices of a Sunday. The old prophets were bent upon applying the principles of God to national life, to civic life, to social life, to industrial life. Their contention was that Israel possessed no more of loyalty to Jehovah than the people displayed in their every day affairs. Man's conduct is God's chief concern on earth. If the dynamic of religion is not applied to the ordinary expressions of life it is altogether powerless. The divine law that has been revealed is not for heaven, but for earth. Any recreancy thereto is primarily the responsibility of religious leaders. A stern doctrine that; but it is the lesson of this lesson.

A Program for Today.

Inconstant and derelict as were the old Jews they will not have been sent into exile in vain if they can but get their major message across to our own times. Their sins, their punishment, their repentance and their prophecies may save us. For in their case even the most superficial observer may see the threefold word for today's perilous plight of the peoples.

This program is not mere pious phraseology; it is more practicable than the Dawes plan for Europe. First of all it declares that there must be a quickened sense of God in the hearts of men before the assorted outward forms of mal-adjustment and of wrong may be made right. Nations and individuals have lost the consciousness of the reality and authority of the living Lord. We have made idols of our own wishes and impulses; we have set up in the holy places an image of God made in our own likeness. Man-worship and mind worship are our twentieth century Baalism. The simple, majestic, masterful idea of God, a holy and exalted Father, with a moral sense and with ethical purposes, to whom we are every one responsible, must come back to its old place of primacy.

That implies in the second place, that the clear and explicit laws of God must be obeyed. The "Thus saith the Lord" must take precedence over "I want" or "I don't want." God must be God over all, else He is not God at all. Plain, practical, workaday obedience to the unquestioned will of Jehovah, such as the old prophets proclaimed, must once more become the master motive of life.

Then, to end where we began, and to summarize the mighty word of Ezekiel which is the lesson text, the religious leaders must lead religiously. As the opening of Deborah's song (Revised Version) expresses the truth, which is as pertinent today as when uttered in the long ago before even Israel had a king.

"For that the leaders took the lead
in Israel,
For that the people offered themselves
willingly,
Bless ye Jehovah."

Shepherds must be faithful to their flocks. National cabinets and administrations are important; but they are ultimately dependent upon the kind of leadership the people have in things spiritual. Politics and business and social life will inevitably be made right when all shepherds of the spirit function faithfully.

ASSERTS SATAN RULES SCHOOLS

Dr. W. B. Riley Declares Many Colleges Are Hosts of Evil.

The majority of American schools are lost to God and the gospel and the seats of unsound teaching and the prolific mothers of modernist preachers all because Satan, working with his trump card, is ever busy, was the assertion made in Milwaukee by the Rev. W. B. Riley, Minneapolis, before the Baptist Bible Union, a fundamentalist organization.

Schools named by Dr. Riley as having deviated from the course of orthodox teaching are: Harvard, Princeton and Rochester university, Andover college and the Union Theological seminary. Among others, which fall in line, Dr. Riley said, were Crosier, Newton, Centre, Brown, Collegiate and Chicago university.

"When today you call the roll of these schools you name the captains of the hosts of hell who marshal their forces to fight the authority of the book, the diety of Christ, the blood atonement and every Christian fundamental," Dr. Riley declared.

Turning to the principal issue before the union sessions, that of modernistic attack on fundamentals, the speaker said the Baptist denomination is passing through one of "those spasms of doubt to which the church of God has been subjected since its birth."

"Our refusal to cackle with every discovery of dinosaur eggs, 10,000,000 years old or to enthuse over 'science falsely so-called'," Dr. Riley asserted, "has led some men to name us as ignoramuses. Call us 'reactionaries' and warn against us as light 'extinguishers,' but is it not well to recall that the Christ of the fundamentalists is to this hour 'the light of the world'?"

Says Sun Supplies Body With Energy

"Get to the sun where and when you can," is the advice given to all by Sir Herbert Barker, famous bloodless surgeon.

"I have just returned from the most gloriously beneficial holiday I have ever had," says Barker. "I have spent two months in the sun at Montego bay, Jamaica, bathing practically all day in the sea, and literally am a new man. My outlook on life is altered and I am literally stored with warmth and energy.

"I believe that sun bathing will be one of the great curative or restorative treatments of the future in medical science.

"It will not surprise me if future governments provide sun baths for citizens as they now do open spaces.

"City dwellers need something of this kind to make them really well and happy."

Special Publication Advertising Opposed

Money spent in advertising in special publications, such as catalogs, programs, special editions and similar editions was characterized as economic waste in resolutions adopted at the closing session of the national advertisers' semi-annual spring convention.

Other resolutions adopted favor private ownership of railroads and other transportation facilities and opposition to political agitation against railroads, and condemn the policy of some newspapers in soliciting advertising in special editions.

DELUGE OF "OUTSIDE" GOLD REGARDED AS BERLIN'S ONLY HOPE

In Germany and Austria the money shortage has precipitated the most acute financial and industrial crisis in two years, 129 bankruptcies in April among German firms alone showing the progressive tendency toward collapse.

In both countries the leading question is, "Will the stabilized currency hold against the industries' credit demands and, if it holds, will not economic life be shattered thereby?"

A round robin recently addressed by a newspaper to leading merchants, industrialists and bankers asked three questions: "What is the present condition of industry? When can we expect improvement? Is the existence of certain industries threatened?"

They brought pessimistic answers. Most of those queried expressed the conviction that industry would weather the storm, all reported stagnation, with no hope of change until a really sound gold basis was established, and all predicted rocks ahead in the next few months.

The book trade, according to a leading publisher, Paul Cassiere, is 34 per cent below normal; the united department stores report trade at a standstill, and leading iron manufacturers, complaining there are no credits to buy raw materials, see their only hope in large foreign loans.

Farm Profits Vanish.

Astonishing figures regarding the agricultural situation show that the immense profits made from profiteering during the inflation period are vanishing in a time when agricultural prices are below those of 1913, while manufactured articles are 100 per cent higher and farmers are unable to obtain credits for spring planting to tide them over until the winter harvest.

The trade balance for the first quarter of this year shows a deficit of $150,000,000. Herr Ednefeld, director of one of the biggest banks, complains that one reason for the money shortage in the falling off of deposits, which are only one-twentieth of those in 1913.

Astute economists see three possibilities in the present trend: Maintenance of the present state of finances, though private industry is ruined thereby—a course well under way in Austria; the return of inflation, which the renten and gold-note bank authorities protest they will stave off at any price, or obtaining foreign credit. In the last analysis this choice determines the fate of the experts' report in Germany.

Foreign Help Needed.

While German Nationalists discuss ways of sabotaging the experts' proposals for political ends, economists like Dr. Schaffer talk of duties to Germany's real lords, the merchants and industrialists. Speaking before the central association of German wholesalers; Dr. Schaffer said:

"Germany's industry cannot recover through any inside measures, such as a reorganization of its credit system. We have got to have foreign help. The Dawes report offers a means of obtaining it. We must not reckon lightly the 800,000,000-mark loan in the first year subsequent to the letup of capital drainage due to the 'Micum' contracts. The Dawes proposals protect the foreign interests in Germany which otherwise would not invest, and which, since the war, have been insecure."

Whether the Dawes plan is used or not, German industry faces a painful period in which it must pay for its inflation sins in the opinion of serious economists, who see retrenchment from over-investments, especially in plants and works and the weeding out of mushroom firms based on speculation, as necessary.

Despite bankruptcies, Germany has 25 per cent more banks than in 1913. As in Austria, so in Germany, the brief boom period is over and the return of economic health involves the most uncomfortable surgery.

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BED IS ASSURED EVERY DELEGATE

Ample Preparations Made by Gotham Committee for Democrats.

Delegates and visitors to the national Democratic convention will not have to sleep six in a bed. Nor will they have to repose in relays, or bunk on park benches or in hotel hallways as an alternative to walking the sidewalks of New York the long nights through.

Quarters for delegates and alternates, by state and territorial delegations, were leased first of all in the largest and best hotels readily accessible to Madison Square Garden.

The 600 hotels comprising the hotel association announce that during June they will keep available for convention visitors 40,000 rooms, or 50 per cent of their aggregate accommodations.

Next on Mr. Quinn's list of available accommodations come the residential and semi-residential hotels which will be ready to give first-class facilities to 25,000 visitors. The local committee also has listed from 50,000 to 150,000 furnished rooms.

In addition to all these, scores of wealthy New Yorkers who will migrate to country homes or summer resorts before June 20 have volunteered to keep their town houses open for the accommodation of convention visitors. And rounding out the list are from 15,000 to 35,000 furnished apartments of three or more rooms that will be available for the out-of-towners in case of emergency.

HARDING STAMP DEMAND GROWS

Warning Is Sent to Postal Officials as Result of Collectors' Rush.

The Harding memorial postage stamp seems to be much in demand by stamp collectors throughout the country. The postoffice department has been compelled to enjoin postmasters from selling or otherwise furnishing precanceled stamps of that and other issues to persons or concerns not authorized to use precanceled stamps, the conditions governing the use of which specifically provide that they can be furnished by postmasters only after special authority in each instance has been obtained from the department.

Precanceled stamps are those furnished larger users of second, third and fourt class mails, bearing across their face the printed name of the postoffice where they must be used. Each stamp is accounted for by the users and the mail they carry does not have to be canceled by machine or by hand at the sending postoffice.

VISIONS WEALTH OF VAST DESERT

Stefansson Holds Hopes of Finding Valuable Land in Australian Waste.

Fear, starvation and death!

There's one man who laughs at these.

He is blue-eyed, retiring, college-professor-like Vilhalmur Stefansson, famous explorer.

Stefansson, who 12 years ago left the chair of anthropology at Harvard to find and explore new lands in the frozen North, smiled at possible tragedy and death in San Francisco just before he turned his face to the south and left for the unexplored wilds of Australia.

Hopes to Open New Lands.

Stefansson's hope is to find new territory that is rich in the things humans demand or to prove that land known for years and regarded as worthless is full of what the world uses daily.

"Australia has certain portions, especially the great Australian desert, which are declared worthless," he said. "I want the world to know whether these lands hold anything for humanity. Once the great American West was regarded as worthless. Same thing with Alaska. Perhaps parts of Australia thought to be useless will be found valuable.

"Next in line is Africa. Two years from now I plan to visit places in Africa where it is said a white man has never set foot."

A new feature of Stefansson's Australian expedition will be the use of airplanes.

The explorer believes the airplane will prove a big asset in exploration. He does not regard the mishaps of the American round-the-world flyers in Alaska as final argument that the airplane is too uncertain and dangerous to be used in exploration.

Stefansson is of the opinion that within 25 years airplane routes will dot the world. Great airships, he thinks, will carry passengers in jig time from one continent to another.

North-South Route Needed.

"Especially from the north to the south will the airplane and other aircraft play a big part in transportation," explains the explorer. "We have routes by ship from east to west, but our routes are few from north to south. The aircraft of the future will fill this want of the world's business men and those who must travel quickly."

Stefansson is bitter at delayed plans for the flight of the American dirigible Shenandoah to the North Pole. He thinks that the United States will make a great mistake if the gigantic airship is not sent on the trip to the North.

The explorer believes land which may prove of great value, rich in mineral and other wealth, may be found in the North.

Detroiters Frown on Wandering Fidos

The dog has become a matter of serious concern in Detroit. One hundred thousand dogs, the police estimate, are unlicensed. Thousands of them are a constant menace because of the rapid spread of rabies, this condition leading the city health department recently to recommend to the council that dog owners be compelled to have their dogs immunized against rabies before getting licenses.

Joseph A. Martin, acting mayor, has called the situation to the attention of the police, pointing out that the number of licenses issued this year is far under that of a year ago.

WELL-MERITED SUCCESS

A distinguished citizen, honored politically and professionally, Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears above, made a success few have equalled. His pure herbal remedies which have stood the test for fifty years are still among the "best sellers." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical discovery is a blood medicine and stomach alterative. It clears the skin, beautifies it, increases the blood supply and the circulation, and pimples and eruptions vanish quickly. Beauty is but skin deep and good blood is beneath both. For your blood to be good, your stomach must be in condition, your liver active. This Discovery of Dr. Pierce's puts you in fine condition, with all the organs active. Ask your nearest druggist for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form, or send 10 cents for trial package of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y.

TOLEDO BLADE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper
TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers,
Toledo, Ohio.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c
Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1924

This country can afford anything the people will pay for.

Man, so live that your mother-in-law will feel that her daughter might have done worse.

Everything may come to those who wait, but the waiting may be long-drawn-out. Blessings never crowd.

Lima Beane says the kingdom of heaven is within you when the devil is out.

Personal liberty kills more people than smallpox.

There is considerable Democratic presidential timber but much of it suggests that the party is in need of reforestation.

What's the difference where we sprang from. The thing to do is so live that we won't resemble either a monkey or a hunk of clay.

Everybody always has kicked against paying taxes. It's hereditary.

Motorists who contemplate knocking a railroad train off the track should bear in mind that they get only one chance. If they don't succeed the first time they can't try, try again, as the old school book advised

So many people look upon matrimony as a trial, instead of recognizing it as a verdict of guilty.

Exploit the virtues of your friend and let his faults take care of themselves.

Sneezing is preventable, says a French doctor. In the meantime, if it is necessary to sneeze, sneeze unto others as you would have others sneeze unto you.

Iowa Republicans face the problem of electing a senator to represent Iowa, leaving Russia to shift for herself.

Congress seems to be almost as earnest about reducing taxes as it is to spend money.

Judgment's hardest task is to overcome prejudice.

There are some Methodists who will never be converted to pacifism if there is any fighting to be done.

The common definition of comfortable circumstances is to have more than we need.

To disarm a critic and make him feel silly, give him the job of the fellow he criticizes.

Announcement is made that "it is McAdoo against the field." Having no reference to oil field.

There is talk of another disarmament conference. Maybe if we can get the fighting nations in a position where they are afraid to fight we shall have peace.

An optimist is a man who is going to get married.

"Dr. Elliot became a teetotaler at the age of 83." But he doesn't recommend 83 as the proper age to quit sowing wild oats.

After a candidate runs for office and gets it he takes a long rest.

"Geologists now claim they are satisfied the earth is billions instead of millions of years old." Well, if the geologists are satisfied, let it go at that.

It takes Germany a long time to finish reaping the whirlwind.

This happened in Ohio. A man bought a farm for $20,000. He paid $3,000 cash and gave a mortgage for the balance, to draw 6 per cent interest. How is the government going to make both ends meet for that farmer?

Some people seem to get the notion that it is the business of a republic to let everybody have his own way.

Cincinnati's Golden Rule manufacturer seems to be getting something out of life that he can't communicate to the multimillionaires.

"Speak when you're spoken to" used to be the rule for children. That was the parental idea of free speech.

People say they hate somebody, when they don't mean it. They mistake their dislike for hatred. It is no easy matter to hate a human being.

Demagogues are the most dangerous wild animals running at large.

Marriage is a failure, if we accept the opinion of one feminine magazine writer, because a man's collar button leaves an imprint below his Adam's apple.

Under prohibition it is possible to find men to admit they would rather be tight than president.

After the American flyers complete a leg the next thing is land on both feet.

"A recent survey has shown that the county jails in this country are in bad condition." Not fit for a respectable man to stay in.

Know thyself. Then you'll understand how near the neighbors come to estimating you correctly.

Poverty is not a crime, it's a predicament.

On intellectuality alone this country would freeze to death. If we are going to keep warm we must have spirituality.

All some men need is a pacemaker. Others have to be shoved.

Mr. Coolidge ought to be permitted to write the Republican platform this year, if for no other reason, because it wouldn't occupy any more space than absolutely necessary.

The Billion Dollar Payroll

The payroll of the federal government amounts to a billion dollars annually, plus four million, plus two hundred thousand, plus odd hundreds and fractions thereof.

This is a cost exclusive of supplies that the government buys, services that it contracts for, interest that it meets, buildings that it erects, rents that it pays and pensions that it grants.

It is not a long while ago that a congress made appropriations, covering all the costs of government, which edged over the billion dollar line. That congress was roundly denounced. It was scolded as wasteful, extravagant, treasury raiding. About all the answer that the congressman of that time could make was to snarl back, "Well, this is a billion dollar country." It cannot be recalled that the answer was considered satisfactory.

The billion dallor payroll of today is very little justified by the benefits obtained. Private citizens have not been made more happy by the governmental extension of duties. They have not been made more secure in regard to life, liberty and property. They are, on the other hand, very much out of pocket. For all the costs of governmental activities, the control of private enterprise, the oversight of individual movements, the gathering of statistics about the tobacco worth and the study of the habits of the whip-poor-will — all these things must be paid for by persons not on public payrolls. If they do not pay directly, they pay indirectly. One day in every week, it is estimated, is given by all private workers of the nation to the upkeep of government. Are we any better off than when these costs were a third or less than they are now? Do we get any more out of life by reason of the multitudes who are hired to go through with Uncle Sam's enormously increased work?

The blame for this system does not lie, of course, upon the government employes. After the first months of exhilaration coming from being a part of the governmental machine most of these workers wish they were in private life. It is congress that has let the national government run away with revenue - consuming enterprises. With three billion dollars of revenue to spend this year, bills totaling twelve billions were introduced at the present session. Too few congressmen look upon the national treasury as something to guard. Too few have any regard or respect for the masses who must carry the vast burden of government, a good deal of it misgovernment.

Jawing the Supreme Court

The platforms of the small parties are expected to contain violent attacks upon the supreme court. This is for the purpose of appealing to the labor unions, whose spokesmen in the last two or three years have attacked the court, and also to those citizens who are always more or less opposed to any institution of which they have little understanding.

The chief complaint that has been made against the supreme court recently is that it has both ignored public demand and overruled congressional legislation havin a certain amount of popular support.

How much there is of public desire in what is called public demand has, so far, baffled anyone to calculate. One man has written a large book about it, full of words, but at the end the reader is no better informed about the matter than before. Individuals, associations, institutions and newspapers often say that the people must have such and such a thing or there will be no end of trouble. Events seldom support that statement. The supreme court does wisely in considering public opinion too elusive a quantity and in confining the making of its decisions to questions of constitutionality.

"The curse of the times," says former senator Albert Beveridge, "is not only the superfluity of legislation enacted in haste, but often of trashy legislation enacted in terror of vociferous and threatening groups —legislation enacted in defiance of the ordinances of nature and without a thought of the fundamental law of nation and state. So the need of the times is not the denaturing of the courts that interpret laws and uphold constitutions, but rather the moderating of legislative bodies that manufacture laws and ignore constitutions."

A remedy that any party, large or small, might undertake is the curbing of the quantity production system of law making. There is more evil in a legislative body that will pass laws to meet the pressure of "vociferous and threatening groups" —knowing that such laws are unconstitutional and counting upon their annulment—than in all the judiciary of the United States.

Birdmen Courage

The great thing about the flight of the American birdmen from Attu island in the Bering sea to Yetorofu island in the Kuriles is that they should have dared it.

The region in which this flight was made is one of the most lonesome upon the planet. It is stormy, cold, bleak. Few commercial vessels ply the seas. The war craft which have been attending upon the flyers are small and hardly likely to be useful in case the aernauts went astray. Had the pilots lost their way and yet have reached land they might have been in quite as bad shape as if they had descended upon the waves far from any port.

The Kurlies are dreary islands. They are mountainous, wooded, wrapped sometimes for weeks in thick fogs. Their entire population is less than 5,000. In case one of the airplanes had met with mishap at one of the uninhabited islands the crew might have starved to death before aid came even if the heavy surf and swift currents that beat upon the shores had been escaped The very day of the flight from Attu a traveler familiar with the Kuriles gave an interview to the newspapers in which he said that the birdmen had been sent to their death.

The flyers deserve the same sort of credit which is given to explorers. The odds were against them. There were innumerable chances that machines would go wrong, compasses fail of their duty, storm prove too much for the airplane structure. But the men put out courageously. They knew what they were facing, but did not weaken for a moment.

The success of this part of the round-the-world flight lends every hope that the second severe test of equipment and skill will come off as well. This jump will be the one from the northwestern outposts of Europe to the northeastern tip of North America. By the time of this ordeal the flyers will be far more experienced, the most secret defect of their equipment will have betrayed itself and been corrected.

New Immigration Law

Like most legislation on subjects of vital importance, the new immigration law is the result of some compromise, of some concessions which may be deemed political expedients. It may not be perfect, but it is a step in the right direction, based upon sound economic principles and the necessity for self-protection on the part of the United States.

Since the year 1820, approximately thirty-five million immigrants have come to the United States. Small at first, the yearly influx increased enormously and there were six years, previous to the outbreak of the World war in 1914, when more than one million immigrants a year arrived at American ports and were admitted legally to this country.

The war and temporary restrictive measures checked the inrush, but many thousands of residents of foreign countries were waiting—vainly they now know—for the last restrictive law to expire by limitation June 30, this year.

Based upon economic grounds solely, labor organizations in the United States have been fighting for years for continuation and further limitation of restrictive immigration measures. The workers, quite rightly, objected to being forced into competition with an unlimited number of immigrants who would have overtaxed the steerage capacity of every ocean steamship bound from poverty-stricken European countries for ports in the United States had it not been for the enactment of some such measure as that which has just become law, and which will be in effect on and after the first day of July.

Just now the Japanese exclusion feature of the law is causing most comment and criticism, but that provision of the bill which limits total immigration to the United States to 150,000 a year, is of far greater immediate consequence, especially in a time of temporary industrial depression.

Revolution by Ridicule

A young Italian met a party of Fascisti and asked its errand. The leader of the squad answered that the Fascisti were on the way to punish a particularly obnoxious communist. The young Italian reminded his friends that the communist was old and could not stand a beating. He suggested that, instead, the man be given a liberal dose of castor oil.

Thus was started an entirely new policy in the Fascisti treatment of disturbers, agitators, corruptionists, bureaucrats and others who were responsible for reducing the government of Italy to anarchy, bringing about an appaling state of unemployment, increasing the misery of the poor and threatening the social and economic collapse of the nation.

Persons marked for the castor oil cure were treated with the utmost politeness. They were paraded through the streets of their communities. A ceremony was made of the presentation of the cup. It is on record that few men set their teeth and refused to drink. There were other ways of making a man ridiculous, one being the shaving of his head and painting thereon the colors of Italy. The communist and the profiteer alike ceased to pursue their activities after they became the objects of laughter.

Gossips are a nuisance, declares a public speaker. It is true, they are a nuisance. We listen to them with interest and after they have gone out of our sight our self-respect requires us to cuss them enthusiastically.

Cigarets have been disapproved by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. But the conference is held only four times a year, while the billboards proclaim cigarets every day.

There are about five million persons in this country who can neither read nor write. They must be the people whose intelligence is so often insulted by the political speakers.

A good working plan is to lose no time in doing the thing we dread to do. Once it is done we can begin looking for a new dread.

Men have more sympathy for the fellow who is weak enough to marry three or four women than they are free to admit.

DIGGING UP OLD GREECE

Excavations at Delphi and Corinth

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER

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I AM on the spot that ancients called "The Navel of the Earth." Almost under my feet was the den of the dragon, Pytho, slain by the sun god, Apollo; and I can throw a piece of marble from a statue or column into a hole in the rocks that may have been the mouth of the oracle of Delphi. The words of the oracle came from a hole in the ground, from which arose ill-smelling vapors said to have the power to intoxicate bystanders. If this be true the oracle must have had a bad breath.

It was the oracle that made the city of Delphi, which is now represented by the ruins about me. It was consulted by the republics of Greece and their leaders on all matters of moment, such as the making of laws, the beginning of war, and the rise and fall of nations and men. Alexander the Great believed in it, Philip of Macedon bowed down before it, and Solon the law giver, Pindar the poet, and Plato the wise man all spoke if it with respect.

But first let me tell you where Delphi is and how one gets there in the twentieth century. I came to Greece from Constantinople by ship and from Athens to Delphi in an American motor car. The distance between the latter cities is 150 miles. In ancient times everyone walked, or rode on horses or in chariots. They went up from the Bay of Corinth on foot, for chariots could not climb the steep mountain. Delphi is situated on the slope of Mt. Parnassus as high up as the top of the Blue Ridge, and the mountain rises above the height of Mt. Washington. A good automobile road now winds up to Kastri, a town near the site of the Oracle City.

I am writing this in the midst of the ruins. The Bay of Corinth is more than 2,000 feet below me, and the land drops in terraces until it is lost in the water. To my left in the valley I can see a pale green olive grove, its thousands of trees skirting the bay; and all about me are the remains of ancient temples and theaters and the paved streets of the old city laid bare by the archaeologists.

The ruins cover hundreds of acres, and they are backed by gigantic pink and gray cliffs, running precipitously upward for thousands of feet. I am sitting in the Temple of Apollo, to which I climb by the Sacra Via, a flagstone roadway lined with broken columns, bits of statues, and the beautiful carvings of the civilization of 2,500 years ago.

The Temple of Apollo.

The Temple of Apollo is all gone, except for a column or so and the great stone blocks that made the foundation. Its floor covered almost one-third of an acre, and by my paces it was about 200 feet long and 75 feet in width. I have counted the columns from the holes in which they were set, and find it took 15 to support the great roof. My guide tells me that the Oracle was supposed to be under the floor of the temple, but so far no one has been able to find a cleft in the rock from which the sleep-producing vapor came forth. The supposition is that the words of the gods came out with the vapor. Above the crack was a golden tripod on which sat the priestess who interpreted the jargon uttered by the Oracle. No one but the initiated could understand the words, and she often put them in such terms that they could mean either success or failure. As I looked at the spot where the sybil sat, an American girl engaged in relief work on the island of Crete was standing beside me and said:

"I would like to have seen the old dame who put it over on them."

There was a temple on this site long before Rome was founded. It was burned to the ground and a new one was erected 548 B. C., when Cyrus was king of the Persians. Another temple was constructed 200 years later at the time of Demosthenes, and additions were made by Nero and Domitian along about the beginning of the Christian era. In the vestibule of the temple were engraved the sayings of the Seven Sages, such as "Know thyself," "Moderation in all things," and "Nothing too much," and inside the building itself was a great stone that was supposed to mark the center of the world. On this stone the two eagles, which Jupiter had caused to fly from the opposite ends of the earth, met and roosted together.

The Treasures of Delphi.

About this temple were the treasure houses of the great cities of Greece, filled with gold and other wealth presented as offerings to the oracle, the treasury of the Athenians has been re-erected out of the fragments of the building, and the golden shields taken from the Persians in the year 340 B. C. are still unrecovered. Like the other treasure houses they were looted by the conquerors who overran Greece. Sylla, who later besieged Athens, used the Delphic treasures for the payment of his troops, and Nero divided the plain below them among his soldiers and took 500 statues from the temple to Rome. At the time of Pliny there were still 3,000 statues at Delphi, and the country about was one vast museum.

Higher up on Mount Parnassus are the remains of the great theater, and higher still those of the stadium where ancient games were held just as modern athletics are celebrated in the big marble stadium of the Athens of today. The stadium of Delphi was longer than that of Athens, but not so wide. The Athens stadium will seat 50,000 spectators.

The theater was on open-air hall paved with limestone slabs; it had seats of stone. It was in existence 2,000 years ago, for at that time one of the distinguished citizens of Greece gave money for its restoration. The acoustics seem to have been perfect, for sitting below in the temple I could hear the sweet nothings that my secretary was whispering in the ear of the American maiden from Crete as they stood far above me.

Corinth and American School.

Most of the excavations at Delphi have been made by the French. A much greater work under the American School of Classical Studies has gone on at Corinth, where St. Paul went after his eloquent sermon on Mars Hill in Athens. Paul lived in Corinth a year and a half at that time with Aquila, the tentmaker, and he came back six years later and "there abode" three months in the house of Gaius. During his first stay he established a church and wrote the Epistle to the Thessalonians and while he was with Gaius he wrote his Epistles to the Romans and Galatians.

The American school, however, has made no discoveries as to St. Paul. Its work has been in excavating the ancient city and reconstructing parts of the ruins. Corinth was at the height of its glory hundreds of years before Christ, and in the days of our Saviour it was noted for its commerce and manufacture. It was then as large as Baltimore is now, and was a rival of Rome as to trade. It was one of the chief ports of the Mediterranean Sea. The historians say that it was 12 miles in circumference.

Later Corinth rebelled against Rome, and the Romans destroyed it. They sold its citizens into slavery, and for 100 years it lay desolate. That was in 146 B. C. Julius Caesar refounded the town, and by the time St. Paul came, which was about 50 years after Christ, it was again celebrated throughout the Near East for its luxury, frivolities, licentiousness and vice. St. Paul takes account of these things in his Epistles.

Our American Archaelogists.

But first let me tell you something about the American school of archaeologists and university graduates who are doing so much in digging up ancient Greece, and opening its wonders to the eyes of the world. About a half century ago the American Institute of Archaeology established a school of classical studies at Athens. The object was to give graduates of American universities and colleges an opportunity to study the classics and Greek art and antiquities on the ground, and to aid in original search in these subjects. The best of Greek professors were chosen, and nine of our colleges and universities undertook to pay the expenses until a permanent endowment could be secured. The school was established in 1882 and the first president of the board was James Russell Lowell. The committee which now runs the institution consists of representatives from 33 colleges scattered over the United States.

During my stay at Athens I went out to see the school buildings. They stand on the southern slope of Lycabettus looking out at the Acropolis and Mt. Hymettus. The ground for them was given by King George I of Greece, and additional space had been acquired partly by gift from the Greek government and partly by purchase. It is intended to erect a women's dormitory for American girls who want to come to Greece to study the classics.

The Finest Greek Library.

This school has the largest and best library of ancient Greece known to the world. This was started by the school itself, some of the money having been given by John Hay, the Carnegie Corporation, and John D. Rockefeller. In addition to this, the school has received the magnificent library of 50,000 pieces collected by Dr. Johannes Gennadius, who for 40 years was Greek minister at the Court of St. James. Doctor Gennadius was an eminent scholar and devoted his lifetime to the collection of these books. Dr. Herbert Putnam, the director of our Library of Congress, and other modern authorities on ancient and modern bibliography, has appraised the library as one that has no equal anywhere. A building is to be erected to house it. I understand that the school needs more money for a permanent endowment to carry it on. Our great institutions, backed by the Rockefellers, Carnegies, and others, [illegible] within a short time the endowment and other funds will probably be all that are needed. The present director of the school is Dr. Bert Hodge Hill, who was formerly connected with the Boston Museum of Art.

Every American student who comes here is expected to carry on some definite study or research and write a paper thereon. The school has many lectures, and its members go by automobile, on foot, and otherwise to all parts of Greece, the Greek government giving them half fare on the railroads. They have made important excavations, not only in Greece but about the site of old Troy and otherwheres in Asia Minor. Their work at Corinth has been carried on for more than 30 years. During this time they have laid bare the area of a large city, and have made many remarkable finds, including temples and statues which cast a new light upon ancient Greek civilization.

The Corinth of Today.

I took a train and rode out to Corinth a few days ago. The modern town lies not far from the western mouth of the Corinth canal, and it may be reached by boat through the canal, by railway, or by automobile. It is an ordinary little Greek city of about 5,000 people.

The ruins lie about five miles away. There are Americans in charge, and it was with one of them that I wandered over the remains of the great past that are now coming to view. Among the excavations have been those of the waterworks and fountain, fed by the spring of Pirene made by the winged horse, Pegasus, which later came to drink and was captured by Bellerophon. Pegasus, as the story goes, struck the earth with his hoof and the water gushed forth, even as it did in Meribah when Moses struck the rock for the thirsting Israelites. The fountain dates back to from three to six centuries before Christ, and the water again flows out of the marble lion heads of the past into a square pit of stone. The American school has excavated the old aqueduct. The reservoirs fed by the spring had a capacity, all told, of 120,000 gallons, and in midsummer they ran about three gallons an hour.

Among the other excavations are those of the streets and shops of the city and the remains of a theater and the Temple of Apollo. The latter is said to be 2,500 years old. It has columns eight feet in diameter and as high as a two-story house.

One of the most interesting discoveries to me, is that made as to the Oracle of Corinth, which gave forth decrees like the one I have described in my visit to Delphi. The Oracle at Corinth was connected by a subterranean passage fitted with a mouthpiece that served as a speaking tube. The arrangement was such that the priest could crawl in underground some distance away, and by a little ventriloquism make his prophetic words come out of the mouth of the oracle. If the ancients had discovered the radio, they might have broadcasted the words of the gods to all parts of Greece.

Repairing the Pantheon.

Among the other excavations of the American school have been some on the Acropolis, that great hill of pink limestone rock, which rises straight up from the plain on which Athens stands to the height of a 50-story apartment house, or to almost the height of the Washington monument. It is right on the edge of Athens and commands a view of the city, the plain, and the ocean. It was the seat of government of ancient Athens under the Greek kings, and later was set aside to the worship of gods. It looks much like a great rock of rosy red marble with here and there a bit of grass or a blood red poppy peeping out of its crevices. The plateau upon the top contains, I judge, about 10 acres, and upon it is the Parthenon, the most wonderful structure beauty and art ever created.

Imagine a forest of huge marble columns standing upon a marble floor the area of which is almost an acre. Let each column be as big around as the largest cart wheel you have ever seen and let it rise upward for 33 feet in a symmetrical form. Let it be fluted, and let its capital, rich in its plain Doric grace, uphold a wall of marble around which runs a frieze of the most wonderful sculpture of the world, and you have the skeleton of the building. The interior contains other columns and even in its ruins the building as a whole has a wonderful beauty. You see it for miles around Athens and it stands out before you at the Piraeus. The front wall at one end is almost intact save the frieze, which was carried off by Lord Elgin, and which is now to be seen in the British Museum in London. The Parthenon looks best in the evening. All of its ruins have the rich color of age and the columns turn to silver and gold under the rays of the setting sun.

Now there is a great scaffolding of wood on one side of the Parthenon, and the reparations have gone on from time to time for generations. Some of the students of the American school have been making studies of the Erechtheum, a little temple hard by, [illegible] is just about ready for publication which will probably be the authority upon it for many generations to come. It is illustrated with the exquisite drawings of Gorham Philip Stevens, now director of the American Academy in Rome. The drawings were made early in the century when the scaffolding ran around the building.

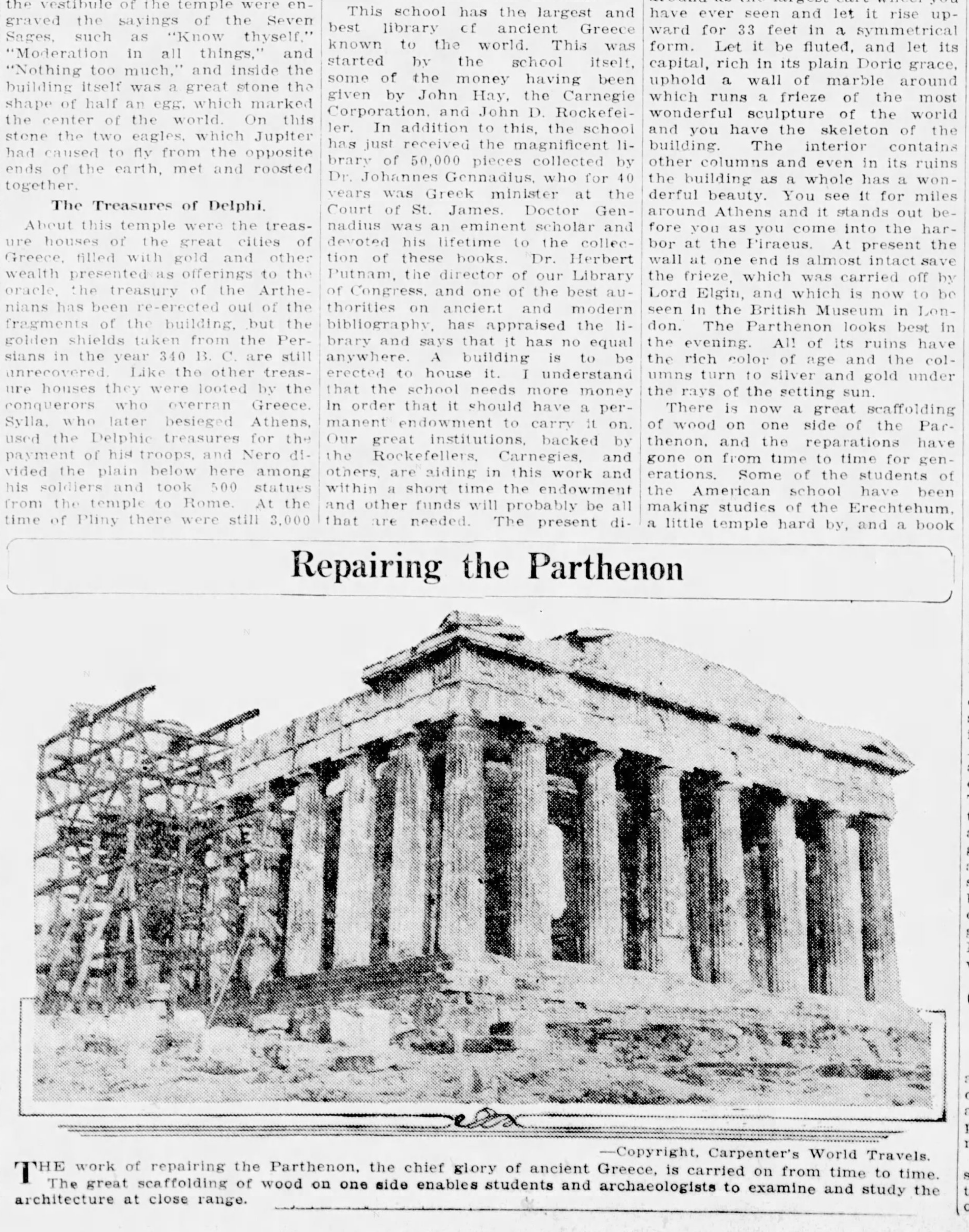
Some Museums of Athens.

There is a museum on the Acropolis filled with the results of the excavation there, and Athens itself has a national museum where one can build up in his mind the Greek of the past. The excavations are going on everywhere, and many new objects are being discovered. The Greek government is alive to the responsibility of safeguarding its antiquities, and runs a lottery, the income from which is used for digging up and caring for ancient Greece. This lottery has 255 prizes, ranging from $10 to $5,000 each. It has been running for decades.

The wonderful discoveries of Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings have their counterpart in the gold and jewels unearthed by Doctor Schliemann and other Grecian explorers. The National Museum has masks of beaten gold, in which have been pressed features so lifelike that they seem ready to speak. I have the photograph of one representing the face of an old man which would serve as a portrait of the original, except that it has lost the tip of its nose. There are golden cups decorated with portraits, and vases of dull gold beautifully carved. Some of the cups would hold a half-gallon, and the golden masks are as large as the tin wash basins outside the back door of an American house.

I am especially interested in the collections of jewelry, which so well show the follies and vanities of fashionable life 500 years before Christ. Among other exhibits is the skull of a woman with the gold pin which once bound her tresses stuck to it. Time and decay have glued the pin to the base of the neck. Near by are scores of gold rings for the fingers, a peck or so of gold anklets, and huge gold rings for the biceps, somewhat similar to the ivory bracelets worn above the elbows by our women of today. Some of the golden arm rings which came from Mycenae are three or four inches wide. They are of pure gold.

Repairing the Parthenon



—Copyright, Carpenter's World Travels.

THE work of repairing the Parthenon, the chief glory of ancient Greece, is carried on from time to time. The great scaffolding of wood on one side enables students and archaeologists to examine and study the architecture at close range.

ABE MARTIN

WHAT AM I OFFERED FER THIS RIG COMPLETE?
COURT HOUSE

With ther mansions full o' fake Rembrandts an' ther cellars full o' counterfeit labels, th' rich have a hard time of it.

Lester Moon has refused a position in our state bank as he's gun shy.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Parents

I BEHOLD the children weeping, in their sorrow and despair, for their parents are Bo-Peeping, gallivanting everywhere. Parents once were sane and steady, everything they did was right; nowadays they're always ready for a joyride in the night; once they stayed at home perusing Bunyan's works in volumes eight; now the bright lights they are choosing, hitting up a giddy gait. Little sisters, little brothers press their faces to the pane, looking for their dads and mothers, who are neither safe nor sane. Little Jane and little Clarence ask the peeler on his beat, "Have you seen our giddy parents, chasing up and down the street? Tell our parents we are lonely, waiting for them at the door; we'd be happy kids if only they'd stay home one night in four. Tell our parents, gentle copper, you who look so kind and mild, that we do not think it proper parents should be running wild. It is hard to raise a parent in this age of ceaseless play; fathers act as though they daren't wander from the Great White Way; mothers go to see the biddies featured at the chicken show, and the kiddies, oh, the kiddies, watch their piffling parents go. "Little children, grief's a bother," says the stately man of law, "go and gamble like your father, go and cut up like your Ma."

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Spirit

I heard them talk within the darkened place
Of one whose life had closed, and this they said:
"With all who came he gladly shared his bread,
Now countless men shall miss his smiling face.
In him of hate there seemed to be no trace,
He loved, was loved, kept faith and looked ahead;
And now we know, who look upon him dead,
Here was a soul the world could not debase."
How curiously the living praise the dead!
That which all men admire and all women mourn,
Is of the spirit, not the body born—
The gentle heart, and not the clever head.
In life, high conquest counts. In death, we see
That which the least of us has power to be.
(Copyright, 1924, by Edgar A. Guest)

Grasshopper Hordes Ravaging California

Hordes of starving grasshoppers are sweeping into the vineyards and orchards of northern California and attacking the fruit, according to reports received at the state department of agriculture.

The menace is reported most serious in Placer and Colusa counties. Farmers are organizing to war on the pests.

VARIETIES

The first shipment of cotton from New Orleans was made in 175

Co-operative societies are be formed by Canadian fishermen.

Paris modistes are using Japanese embroidery for their new creations.

In Sweden one-third of the land is being worked by electric power.

Tarpon Springs, Fla., is the principal center of the American sponge growing industry.

The area of Japan is greater than the states of New York and Illinois combined.

An eastern wood carver recently completed a table containing 540 pieces of wood.

Girls born in May are, according to the old belief, amiable, good looking, long lived and happy.

The first iron nails made in America were hammered out in Cumberland, R. I., in 17

In Japan the housewife takes time by the forelock and starts her spring cleaning in December.

According to the records of the United States patent office, something is invented every minutes.

Balsam-wool, made of the fibres of the pine and other coniferous trees, is a new heat-retaining material.

A watch has been invented in France operated by an electric battery of the wet type instead of case.

In the largest telegraph and telephone company in the world the majority of the stockholders are women.

Of the $600,000,000 in stock of the Pennsylvania railroad, $160,000,000 worth is held by women.

Horses are bred in Russia for the purpose of using their hair in the manufacture of bow strings for violin bows.

A school to train men in the bricklaying trade is maintained by the building contractors of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Forest fires in Canada last year destroyed timber lands equivalent to a strip one mile wide from Halifax to Winnipeg.

In olden times it was popularly believed that the ruby was a very powerful amulet to ward off plagues and pestilences.

The United States bureau of fisheries is cultivating fresh water mussels to supply material for the pearl button industry.

India, covering 1,800,000 square miles and having a population of 320,000,000 people, has only [illegible] miles of railway.

As a result of their isolation the Hawaiian islands have evolved species of plant life found nowhere else in the world.

Homes for more than pigeons are contained in a house at the ancient Toquin chateau in France.

Dr. Robert Bridges, England's poet laureate, began life as a physician, and became a professional poet only in middle age.

A belief exists among the Negroes of the West Indies that the color of coral is always affected by the state of health of the wearer.

The Rumanians regard Sunday as the luckiest day for a wedding, and the autumn, when the wine is in, as the most suitable season.

A shoe in being made passes through more than 100 separate operations, one can be made complete in less than 20 minutes.

The late Lord Salisbury, former prime minister of England, found his chief relaxation from cares of state in his scientific laboratory.

Oysters from Japan are being transplanted to the state of Washington in the hope of instituting a new industry on the Pacific coast.

In the 24 years that its pension system has been in operation the Pennsylvania railroad has paid $32,187,868 to its retired employes.

Under the direction of an American expert, China is building one of the world's largest mints, which will be able to coin 14 tons of silver a day.

The cultivation of sugar beets in England last year showed a marked advance, the total acreage being just double that of the previous year.

The smoking room of the mammoth American liner Leviathan has been fitted with 48 stained glass panels, one for each state of the Union.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, with a membership of 125,000, pays over $1,000,000 a year in insurance claims.

The freedom of the city of Glasgow is to be bestowed on Princess Mary when she visits that place next summer to open the new municipal buildings.

The rate at which porcelain expands with increase in temperature is measured at the United States bureau of standards by means of light waves.

Seventy-seven traveling teachers are employed in Cuba to give instruction in 187 centers in sparsely populated districts. They instruct 3,639 children.

Local telephone stations in service throughout the United States and its possessions total approximately 15,000,000 or an average of one to every eight inhabitants.

In England, where the telephones are under government control, the public call boxes are washed every three days and the mouthpieces are disinfected once a week.

The earliest attempt at sewing by machinery of which there is any authentic record was in 1755 when a machine was patented in England by Charles F. Weisenthal.

Mrs. Louisa Debb of London holds the world's record as a cook, having retired at the age of 84, after being employed for 70 years as a cook in the same family.

A group of Texas capitalists and lumbermen is negotiating with the Obregon government for a concession to develop 3,000,000 acres of southern pine land in Mexico.

To have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out nearly 70 patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is about $25,000.

The bride's cake of today is a relic of a Roman custom. At a Roman marriage the bride was expected to prepare a part at least of the wedding feast with her own hands.

There are 24 cities in the United States which either own or operate ferries, the total number of ferries being 87. New York leads with 27 and Boston comes next with seven.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

SAM'S LADDER

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

SAM stood at the bottom of the ladder of life many years ago. It [illegible] and the top looked [illegible] Sam who had one foot [illegible] rung. Would he ever [illegible] halfway mark, not taking [illegible] consideration the top? Sam [illegible] answered the question [illegible] years ago. Of course he [illegible] the top, but the [illegible] and the ascent steep. [illegible] to give him a [illegible] Sam knew that every step [illegible] unaided.

Sam [illegible] German Jew who had [illegible] to make his way [illegible] He was young and used [illegible] He had never been [illegible] the lack of the or- [illegible] did not affect him [illegible] strange land, alone and [illegible] Sam's career would seem [illegible] who didn't know [illegible] realize the grim [illegible] that the youth possessed [illegible] heard of America, so far from his native town. He had heard of its opportunities and it [illegible] caused him to cross the [illegible] to make a fortune if possible.

Sam started into business as soon as he arrived. He had picked up a little English, very little, but enough for his business. All day long he walked through the alleys of the big city which he had selected as his new home in a new country. On his back he carried a huge sack. In the morning this sack was empty but at night it bulged with the refuse he had collected. There were papers and rags, bits of iron and old bottles, all of which made Sam's burden a heavy one. But he never faltered for he was intent upon climbing the ladder of success.

Gradually he built up his business. The merchants and housewives of the city began to watch for Sam and his burlap sack. They gave him or sold him their old papers and boxes. Finally the sack became too small to take care of Sam's business. So he invested in a little two-wheeled cart which he pushed along the alleys. At night this cart assumed fantastic shapes because it was piled so high with junk. Sam had made another step up the ladder.

It did not cost the rag peddler much to live. He slept in a little back room on a little back street. There was no wallpaper on the walls and in many spots there was no plaster, the bare lath being revealed. Only one pane in the single tiny window was unbroken. The cracks were stuffed with some of the rags Sam had collected. The floor was old and worn. Only a sickly oil lamp furnished illumination at night. But Sam didn't care as he wanted so much to mount higher on that ladder that reached so high.

Sam never worried much about food. He managed to eat enough to live and that was all. Only the plainest and cheapest food was purchased. He knew that as long as he was near the bottom of his ladder he shouldn't become accustomed to luxuries. His clothing was old and torn. Most of it was salvaged from the bags that were loaded upon his cart every day.

Although he lived in a shack, ate but little and wore only rags there was one possession of Sam's of which he was proud. This was his bank book. Week in and week out the figures in that book grew larger and larger. It was not long until they were large enough to enable Sam to abandon his two-wheeled pushcart and buy a rickety wagon and a horse almost as rickety. Business was picking up and he needed the equipment to handle it properly. Sam had climbed another step.

The story of Sam's life is long, too long to mention all the details. It is sufficient to say that step by step he mounted the long ladder and the top did not seem so far away as the years passed. One horse and wagon multiplied into two and then three. Sam had helpers then. The wagons became a motor truck and the truck became two trucks, three and four and so on.

The fleet of Sam's trucks started out every morning to patrol the alleys and at night they mobilized in a big junk yard. Sam went out no longer to barter for junk. He remained at the junk yard to preside over the tiny office unless he was called out to make a big deal and bid on some old machinery that was ready to be junked.

Sam now looks down the ladder of life and sees many steps below him. He is near the top. No longer does he live alone in an ill-furnished room on a back street. He is married now and has children. His home is a big one and the walls are expensively decorated, the pictures are good ones, the rugs are soft and velvety, the beds luxurious. Furniture upholstered in fine mohair fills the house. The food that is served is plentiful and good. Crusts are thrown away instead of carefully hoarded. Sam is still listed in the city directory as a peddler but he is not a peddler at the bottom of the ladder, but one at the top. He has made a success of life which in his case is a peddler's life.

Sam made the most of his opportunities. When they came to him he recognized them and used them to climb up and up, step by step. Are we making the most of our opportunities? Are we using them for what they are intended to be used? Are we climbing the ladder or are we fuming because the distance is so great and because we cannot skip half a dozen steps in our impatience to be higher?

You won't fail if you mount the ladder one step at a time as Sam did. Remember that no matter how near the bottom you are it is possible to climb to the top or near the top, for you cannot be any lower down the ladder than when Sam stood and gazed toward the top. He may be a peddler still, but he is a successful peddler. Better be only a successful peddler than a failure at something else. Stop dreaming and climb your ladder of life.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

CHILDREN ARE BLESSINGS.

I am not a new writer but an old one who hasn't been around for a long time. I wonder if the readers know that Faithful Keystone Lassie and Keystone Lassie are two different persons. One lives near Williamsport and the other near Greenville, Pa.

I agree with Just a Mother that a wife and mother have a lot to do with a man's life and the mother should respect the place a wife holds in her son's life. If his mother and wife don't get along together it's a real tragedy.

Someone speaks of married and single life. Both have their good and bad points. There is nothing so good but what it doesn't have its disadvantages and nothing so bad but what it doesn't have its advantages. I was never so happy, healthy and carefree when I was single as I am now. I always have someone to share my griefs and joys now but then my parents were both dead. Children more than make up for the joys of single blessedness. I don't believe there is any blessing that can compare with that of healthy, happy and rosy-cheeked youngsters. What a wonderful thing motherhood is! Yet some despise it. Don't you think it is a sin to despise it?

I notice there is some talk about bobbed hair and knickers. I've worn bloomers for some time but now I wear knickers. I don't wear them because I want to attract attention but because I find them more efficient both around the farm and in the house. If I go out for a picnic, a tramp through the woods or an auto ride through the country I wear a neat pair of knickers and a middy blouse. I don't have to be careful about where I sit down.

When I dress up to go to town, the show or some place of that kind I wear a pretty voile, organdy or silk dress or a suit and blouse. I don't forget a drop or two of perfume nor powder for my nose.—Dutch Gal of Keystone state.

BYGONE TIMES

I have just read "Days of Linsey" by Eva L. of Ohio. It was very interesting to me and is, to some extent, my experience. I have my father's old tin lantern with holes in the tin to let the dim light of a tallow candle shine. I also have an oldtime candlestick and an old spinning wheel that I learned to spin on when I was about eight years old.

I was raised on a large farm of over 500 acres, in northern West Virginia. My father kept fine cattle, horses, cows and sheep. In spring the sheep would be sheared, the wool washed and burrs and other dirt taken out of it by hand picking, then taken to the carding machine and made into rolls, when we girls and the women folks would get out spinning wheels and spin the rolls into yarn. We would dye it any color we wanted, warp it, put it in the loom and weave. We also would raise flax and make linen for summer dresses for the women and pants and shirts for the men.

The women dressed so different in those oldtime days from what they do now. They wore long and wide skirts with hoops. Dresses would drag on the ground and were a nuisance. The short and narrow skirt of today is so much more neat and convenient than the oldtime long wide hoopskirt. The girls would pierce their ears and wear earrings or ear drops three or four inches long. Practically every girl wore them, and older women too. They looked nice, especially the long gold ones. Some were black and other colors. I wore long gold ones when 14 years old. After the long ones went out of style I wore large round ones or gold hoop earrings.

When we went to church or town in those days we walked or rode horseback. The girls of those days were good riders, and enjoyed it. Sometimes we would ride to town in the old road wagon with our fathers, brothers or husbands, as the case might be. There were no buggies in this part of the country then. After I got married my husband and I began to wonder if we could afford to own a buggy. Buggies were beginning to be used. When we had been married four or five years we decided to buy one. It cost $120. We had a fine pair of horses and it was a pleasure to drive to town or church. This same buggy served us until automobiles came into use, when we bought one and have never used a buggy since.

We lived on a farm, and do yet. Always worked hard until within the last few years. We are better fixed now and do not work so hard as we did in our younger days. I have worked on the farm, hoed corn and made hay, drove the horses, milked the cows and done the housework. Always enjoyed farm life. It is ideal. For the last 15 years we have spent our winters in Florida, where we have a winter home, and like it much. We did not get to go this winter. We drive through in our auto and camp at nights on the way. My husband likes to drive a car and always drives.—Maud of West Virginia.

LAST WORD

If we are to be shut off from the subject of Darwinism, perhaps I may be allowed a last word unless the head monkey has become so developed as to have already settled the question as to his ascension or descension. If the monkey from which he sprang had the expressive eyes of a dog and its love for human society and the conversational powers of a parrot, which often possesses the uncanny power of saying the right thing at the right time, we might have the same views on the subject.

So many do not know enough about the subject to investigate it, but get their knowledge secondhand. Many obtain their knowledge of the Bible in the same way and do not care to become personally acquainted. We might read again a lesson from McGuffey's Fifth Reader of the edition of 1879, called "Man and the Inferior Animals." There is a well-defined difference between them.

Animals working out a God-given instinct make no mistakes in their work and are born in their proper environment. Man's mistakes pave the way to success, and he has the power of making and improving his environment. He is given the mind to plan and the will to execute. Given the power of self development he can take from his surroundings either what is best or what is the worst. The weak and the sick, like animals, are more influenced by their environment.

Payne and Ingersoll said little about evolution, as the subject had not then become popular. Much of Payne's writings about the conflict of science with the Bible would have to be rewritten, as science has made such rapid advance since his day. Scientific facts do not change. It is our knowledge of them that changes and we can only reason from what we know.

In criticism of the limited means of spreading the Gospel, Payne wrote, "Speaking as a means of communication is exceedingly limited. A man's voice can be heard but a few yards. Writing is much more extensive."

How strange this sounds in this day and age when just the reverse is true. There is hardly a spot on the earth's surface accessible to man that the human voice cannot reach. When an invalid in her bed can listen to a celebrated minister and choir in a distant city, then science can truly be said to be the handmaid of religion.—Aunt Florence.

Child-birth

HOW thousands of women, by the simple method of an eminent physician, have avoided unnecessary miseries through many months and up to the moment Baby has arrived, is fully explained in the remarkable book "Motherhood and the Baby." Tells also what to do before and after baby comes, probable date of birth, baby rules, etc., and about "Mother's Friend," used by three generations of mothers, and sold in all drug stores everywhere. "Mother's Friend" is applied externally, is safe, free from narcotics, permits easier natural readjustment of muscles and nerves during expectancy and childbirth. Start using it today. Mrs. E. E. Kerger, Slayton, Minn., says: "It pulled me through." Send for book today, to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-76, Atlanta, Ga. "Mother's Friend" is sold at all drug stores.

Chat With Cousins

The month of roses and brides is here. The month of "perfect days" has come. It is also the month of thorns and rainy days. Roses have their thorns and so has married life. The brides will find many thorns which they never dreamed existed. But perfection is impossible. June has its perfect days and they usually outnumber the rainy ones, the chilly and the sultry days, but not every day is perfect. Nor is every marriage perfect. But that should not cause you to be sad. It is too much to expect.

The bride should not expect husbands to be perfect nor should husbands expect the same of brides. The first thing the newly married persons must learn is toleration. Unless you do learn this your married life will be one long battle unless the other party is exceptionally patient. Force yourself to work in harness with the other half of the team. You have been traveling single and must change your methods when you begin to travel double. Pick out the thorns instead of leaving them in your path as a constant irritation.

Aunt Martha has received a large number of letters to both departments of this paper. She wants to remind you to be patient if your letter does not appear in print right away. As they are received they are filed away and published in their turn. Copy for this page is prepared two weeks ahead of time so often a number of weeks passes after your letters are received before they appear on the page. If Aunt Martha didn't follow this rule in the majority of cases some would get their letters in print immediately and others wouldn't see theirs for many months. It would be just one wild scramble.

We want to thank you, Newman L. V., for your trouble and know that the person who wants the poem will be glad to see it in print. If anyone can tell how to make a scrapbook of poems he might write a letter giving details, as Newman would like to know how.

Mrs. Louise J. B. wants to know where she can get a book on the culture of flowers which will also tell how flower gardens should be laid out. Can anyone help her?

Mrs. Carlton of Vermont, we would like to follow your advice, but it isn't practical. Our organization is not so constituted that we could handle charity cases in the proper manner. If we would begin to publish the names of deserving people without really knowing that they are deserving and really in needy circumstances we would be in for a lot of trouble and kindhearted readers would be swindled. Since we cannot pick out the deserving from the numberless applications for help which would swarm the columns, we cannot issue appeals for helping anyone. No doubt the cases you mention are deserving but helping them would mean helping others and soon there would be no end to it. Neither can we file addresses of writers. It would keep several persons busy all the time. We may seem hardhearted, but really we aren't that at all. We wish we could do something but it is impossible, no matter how much we long to do it.

The plan to add another month to the year has caused considerable discussion and if put into effect will mean considerable confusion. R. C. Paul, one of our readers, suggests this plan of changing the calendar instead of having 13 months in the year. He would take one day from each January and March and give them to February for all years, the one extra day in leap year being given to January. What do you think of this?

If you have any songs or poems you want to furnish the page, Mrs. Nellie S. of Mich., send them to Martha Holden directly.

Black-eyed Polly of Wyoming has a message for Captala of W. Va., which we are printing in this column. Here it is: "Captala, you seem to stand up for the flappers but still you call me down for calling people who bob their hair fools. Guess you didn't know all flappers use slang, in fact everyone except the dignified ones do."

We received your letter, Justa Farm Girl of Indiana, and are glad to have you in our circle. Write again soon.

This Girl Is Healthy

Virginia McCleary

—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

OUT of 18,000 persons who took part in a northwest health contest at Minneapolis, Miss Virginia McCleary of St. Paul was proclaimed the winner. She was born in Boston and moved to St. Paul with her parents five years ago. She credits regular hours, plain food and physical training for her present excellent health. She is now a student in the physical education department of the University of Minnesota.

BOYS AND GIRLS

FAVORITE BIBLE PASSAGES

This is my third attempt to enter this circle, so I will creep in very quietly and hope to find Mr. W. B. sound asleep. I would like a seat near Juanita, as her letter stirred my thoughts very much. I think it would be nice for each cousin to tell the passages of Scripture that they enjoy reading and which encourage them the most. It is all pure and holy, but there are different passages that appeal to different persons. Here are the ones from which I obtain the most encouragement and consolation:

"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

"Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."

"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help."

"Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted."

"Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness."

"Beloved, if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another."

"There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear; we love Him because He first loved us."

"A friend loveth at all times."

"And we know all things work together for good to them that love God."

"Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep."

"There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God."

"Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering; for He is faithful that promised."

The last, but not least is the passage that says, "Behold God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid; for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; He also is become my salvation."

I enjoy reading my Bible the best of all, and like to go to a secret place and pour out my heart to the Lord. I think the world would be a better place if each Christian would spend more time in prayer.—Forget-me-not of W. Va.

MEETS SUNNY BILL

This is a glorious sunshiny spring day. Our school has closed and am now considering about going to summer school either in Tennessee, North Carolina or Kentucky.

O, say girls! I met Sunny Bill. Really, I did. It was recently. He owned up to his name. You would all recognize him if you could just hear him talk once, for he talks like he writes. He is good-looking and lives in a city seven miles from my home. I met him at a play.

Bill is not a real old bachelor, just old enough to be interesting. Come and see me and I'll get the flivver out and take you down for a peep. The household page seems to be full of letters from young writers. I enjoy every one of them, but would like to see a long jolly letter from some oldtimer. Come on and write.—Moonglo, Tenn.

FARM LIFE GREAT.

I agree with V. P. of Va. about bobbed hair being for style and not comfort. The Bible says that long hair is a glory to the woman who has it. Yellow Bird of Va., I think you are right. The Virginians are not writing as much as they could or should. Our state is the farthest behind in letter writing.

Mountain Rabbit, I think you are right about farm life. I am living on a farm in old Virginia and think its the greatest life anyone can live. They can enjoy the scenes of nature although the art of man is beautiful. This might make a good subject for discussion. I would take Mother, Nature for mine.

I am trying to obtain a good education. My greatest hobby is reading. Georgia Sheldon is my favorite author and Bertha Clay is another good writer whom I like.

Now Jimmy, I must say a word to you before I go. I know that everyone is glad to have you here with us because you tell us so many funny things each week. But you haven't told us which state you are from. You all knew me when I wrote before as Virginia Lassie.—Anna L. Franklin of Va.

NOT SICK, BUT KIND

How is old Mr. W. B.? I hope he's sick. This is my first attempt to enter your circle and I hope I succeed in gaining admittance. I like the spring of the year best of all seasons as it is then the green leaves and flowers come. I do not believe in Darwinism.

Near my home is a rocky place on the mountain. It is called Black Rocks. For about a mile each way there are no trees. In the center on top of the mountain there is a large cross that can be seen for miles around. I don't know whether it was put there by the Ku Klux Klan or whether it is natural.

I like to go to school, and am in the eighth grade, but can't write any better than a child in the second grade should write.—L. D. of W. Va.

What Others Say

To work; to help and be helped; to learn sympathy through suffering; to learn faith by perplexity; to reach truth through wonder—behold! this is what it is to prosper, this is what it is to live.—Phillips Brooks.

Who does the best his circumstance allows, Does well, acts nobly; angels could do no more.—Young.

Charm strikes the sight, but merit wins the soul.—Anon.

The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the larger vision.—George Eliot.

It is a poor heart, and a poorer age, that cannot accept the conditions of life with some heroic readiness.—Stevenson.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—Ruskin.

Helpful Hints for Hustling Housewives

Macaroni should not boil longer than 20 minutes at the most. Add salt when the water boils.

All the baby's milk bottles should be rinsed immediately after feeding to prevent any milk from souring in the bottle.

When staining floors be certain that all oil or polishing cream is removed with soda and water. Otherwise the stain will not dry and will be rough and streaky.

If common household salt is on the shelf and along the route which ants have decided to take, it will be found that they will entirely disappear.

If you are uncertain whether the hard-boiled eggs are done, lift one on a spoon. If the water dries immediately the egg is well done.

Silver articles and ornaments soon tarnish when exposed to the air. The brightness can be restored by dipping the articles in a strong solution of ammonia and hot water.

Jimmy's Letters

Dear Cousins:

We got a lot to do at home. You know I told you about how we sold our house. Well, that means we got to find another house where we can live or Papa says we'll have to move into a tent or something. That is not all cause Aunt Dora is going to get married soon. She said she wanted to have the wedding in our new house so when we do move we got to get all fixed quickly so Aunt Dora can marry Tom Riley and become Mrs. Riley.

Mamma seems to have a hard time finding a house. You know she wants one with a breakfast room where we can eat breakfast. She doesn't care about having a dinner and lunch room too but says just a breakfast room and a dining room is good enough for us. Papa said she wanted a breakfast room so she could leave the dish of cereal on the table so many days that he'd have to eat it to get rid of it when he got tired looking at it. Mamma sniffed when he said that and she answered back that she didn't suppose he'd appreciate a breakfast room cause he was brought up in a family that did all their living but the sleeping part in one room. Papa said his family had just as much as hers and anyway his family was a family instead of an army like hers when they was all at home. This made Mamma mad and she right out and told him if she did buy a house with no breakfast room she'd do it cause the salesman was goodlooking. Papa says for her not to fall in love with no real estate salesman cause he would lie to her, cause that seems to be so easy for them to do.

The telephone then rang and Mamma went to answer it and when she came back she got her hat and told us that she was going out to look at another house and Papa said he would go along and she went and he did too. Aunt Dora, who was listening, said she thought Papa was getting jealous or something and told me she wasn't never going to make Tom Riley jealous.

I don't see why they should tell me all this cause I am only a little boy and want to be a boy for a long time if when you grow up you have as many troubles about houses and husbands and wives as our family has. When something goes wrong with me I don't get mad but just cry and Mamma pats my head and soon I'm feeling better but Mamma and Papa never get their heads patted.—Jimmy.

Mixing With Martha

Mashed Potato Fluff.

To ordinary mashed potatoes add the well beaten white of one egg and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Beat thoroughly, pile lightly in baking dish, brushing the top with the yolk of one egg beaten with one tablespoon water. Place in hot oven until browned.

English Nougat Cake.

One cup granulated sugar, one-half cup butter, two eggs, one cup of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, one and one-half cups of flour, one cup of chopped walnuts, four teaspoons of cocoa and two teaspoons vanilla. Cream butter and sugar together; then add unbeaten eggs one at a time, beating each one in carefully; then add the sour milk with the soda mixed in it. Add sifted flour; then walnuts, cocoa and vanilla. Bake 45 minutes.

New York Salad.

One slice pineapple, one-half cup celery, one-half cup nuts chopped, two naval oranges, cream mayonnaise, lettuce.

Arrange slices of pineapple on nests of lettuce leaves. Cut celery in slender strips one and a half inches long and mix with nut meats. Pile in center of pineapple and garnish with four sections of orange free from membrane, laid symmetrically on pineapple. Pass dressing seperately.

Snatches From W. B.

How many of you like music? I do. I have an organ and enjoy playing it. Mountaineer, I agree with you about anyone having an education.—Margie of Kentucky.

I enjoy the Poets' Corner and think Jimmy's Letters are fine. Pennsylvania Tomboy, you are right about boys and girls smoking. They should let smoking alone.—Gladness of W. Va.

I don't think it is a disgrace for small girls to have their hair bobbed. I never took any music lessons but learned to play myself.—Bluebell of Iowa.

I am a girl of 11 years and enjoy going to school, being in the sixth grade. My greatest pleasure is reading books.—E. L. M. of Va.

My home is in the eastern part of Tennessee near the mountains and I can see a hotel from my house which is about a thousand feet above sea level.—Brown Eyes of Tenn.

I have been a reader for five years and enjoy all the letters. I like country life best as there is nothing more beautiful than the country in the spring of the year.—Brown Eyes of W. Va.

A little calf is my pet. I am fond of flowers and love music. I can play the organ.—Wild Rose of W. Va.

The most beautiful place near my home is our apple orchard when it is in bloom or when the fruit is ripe. Other wonderful scenery here is made by the hills, valleys and forests in spring and fall. Star of the Hills and Bluebell of Tenn., come again.—Kate of W. Va.

May Honor Roll

May was the banner month for the Merry-Go-Round writers. They simply swamped the Boys' and Girls' corner in the contest to ascertain which department could get the most letters on the honor roll. Ten letters are accorded places on the May Honor Roll and seven of them are Merry-Go-Round letters and only three are from the Boys and Girls. The younger writers should get busy and put something new and interesting in their letters if they expect to win honor places.

The Merry-Go-Round winners were the following letters: "Selecting Life Work" by Mrs. Harry H. and "Girls of Long Ago" by Oldtimer of Va., on May 1; "Story of Payne" by Sunshine of Tenn., on May 8; "Lying" by Just Me of Va., on May 15; "Bird She Loves Best" by Southern Kid of Va., on May 22; "Touring" by Key-O. "Farm Advantages" by Mick of Michigan, on May 29.

The Boys and Girls writers who managed to break in the charmed circle during May and their letters are as follows: "A Spring Day" by F. W. E. of W. Va., on May 15; "Boy and His Load" by Impulsive Pep, on May 22; "Springtime" by Dancing Sunbeam of Ohio, on May 29.

POETS' CORNER

Towser Shall Be Tied Tonight

Slow the Kansas sun was setting
O'er the wheat fields far away;
Streaking all the air with cobwebs
At the close of one hot day.
And its last rays kissed the foreheads
Of a man and maiden fair,
He with whiskers short and frowsy,
She with red and glist'ning hair;
He with shut jaws stern and silent,
She with lips all cold and white
Struggled to keep back the murmur:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"Papa," slowly spoke the maiden,
"I am almost seventeen,
And I've got a real lover,
Though he's rather young and green,
But he has a horse and buggy,
And a cow and thirty hens.
Boys that start out poor, dear papa,
Make the best of honest men.
But if Towser sees and bites him,
Fills his heart with sudden fright,
He will never come again, pa;
Towser must be tied tonight."

"Daughter," firmly spoke the farmer,
(Every word pierced her young heart
Like a carving knife through chicken
As it hunts a tender part),
"I've a patch of early melons,
Two of them are ripe today;
Towser must be loose to watch them
Or they'll all be stole away.
I have hoed them late and early,
In dim morn and evening light.
Now they are grown I must not lose them,
Towser'll not be tied tonight."

Then the old man ambled forward,
Opened wide the kennel-door,
Towser bounded forth to meet him,
As he oft had done before.
And the farmer stooped and loosed him
From the dog-chain short and stout;
To himself he softly chuckled:
"Bessie's feller must look out."
But the maiden at the window
Saw the cruel teeth show white;
In an undertone she murmured:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

Then the maiden's brow grew thoughtful,
And her breath came short and thick,
Till she spied the fam'ly clothesline,
And she whispered: "That's the trick."
From the kitchen-door she glided
With a plate of meat and bread;
Towser wagged his tail in greeting,
Knowing well he would be fed.
In his well-worn leather collar
Tied she then the clothesline tight;
All the time her lips saying:
"Towser must be tied tonight."

"There, old doggie," spoke the maiden,
"You can watch the melon-patch;
But the front gate's free and open
When John Henry lifts the latch.
For the clothesline tight is fastened
To the harvest-apple tree.
You can run and watch the melons,
But the front gate you can't see."
Then her glad ears heard a buggy,
And her eyes grew big and bright,
While her young heart says in gladness:
"Towser, dog, is tied tonight."

Up the path the young man saunters,
With his eye and cheek aglow;
For he loves the red-haired maiden,
And he aims to tell her so.
Besides roguish little brothers,
In a fit of boyish glee,
Had untied the slender clothesline
From the harvest-apple tree.
Then Old Towser heard the footsteps,
Raised his bristles, fixed for fight,
"Bark away," the maiden whispers;
"Towser, you are tied tonight."

Then old Towser bounded forward,
Passed the open kitchen door,
Bessie screamed and quickly followed,
But John Henry's gone before.
Down the path he speeds most quickly,
For old Towser sets the pace;
And the maiden close behind them
Shows them she is in the race.
Then the clothesline—can she get it?
And her eyes grow big and bright;
And she springs and grasps it firmly,
"Towser shall be tied tonight."

Oftentimes a little minute
Forms the destiny of men.
You can change the fate of nations
By the stroke of one small pen.
Towser made one last long effort,
Caught John Henry by his pants,
But John Henry kept on running
For he thought that his last chance.
But the maiden held on firmly
And the rope was drawn up tight;
But old Towser kept the garments,
For he was not tied tonight.

Then the father hears the racket,
With long stride he soon is there.
When John Henry and the maiden
Crouching for the worst, prepare,
At his feet John tells his story,
Shows his clothing, spoiled and torn;
And his face so sad and pleading,
Yet so white and scared and worn,
Touched the old man's heart with pity,
Filled his eyes with misty light;
"Take her, boy, and make her happy,
Towser shall be tied tonight."

The Pearl Peddler

"O lady fair, these silks of mine
Are beautiful and rare,
The richest web of the India loom
Which beauty's queen might wear.
And my pearls are pure as thy own fair neck,
With whose radiant light they vie,
I have brought them with me a weary way;
Will my gentle lady buy?"

And the lady smiled on the worn old man,
Through the dark and clustering curls
Which veiled her brow, as she bent to view
His silks and glittering pearls;
And she placed the price in the old man's hand
And lightly turned away.
But she paused at the wanderer's call
"My gentle lady, stay!"

"O lady fair, I have yet a gem
Which a purer luster flings
Than the diamond flash of the jeweled crown
On the lofty brow of kings:
A wonderful pearl of exceeding price,
Whose virtues shall not decay,
Whose light shall be as a spell to thee
And a blessing on thy way."

The lady glanced at the mirroring steel
Where her form of grace was seen,
Where her eyes shone clear and her dark locks waved,
Their clasping pearls between.
"Bring forth thy pearl of exceeding worth,
Thou traveler gray and old,
And name the price of thy precious gem
And my page shall count the gold."

The cloud went off from the pilgrim's brow
As a small and meagre book,
Uncased with gold or gem of cost,
From his folding frock he took!
"Here, lady fair, is the pearl of price
May it prove as such to thee!
Nay, keep thy gold, I ask it not,
For the Word of God is free!"

The hoary traveler went his way,
But the gift he left behind
Hath had its pure and perfect work
On the high-born maiden's mind.
And she hath turned from the pride of sin
To the lowliness of truth,
And given her human heart to God
In its beautiful hour of youth.

And she hath left the gray old halls
Where an evil faith hath power,
The courtly knights of her father's train
And the maidens of her bower;
And she hath gone to the Vaudois vales,
By lordly feet untrod,
Where the poor and needy of earth are rich
In the perfect love of God.

The Calf Path

SAM WALTER FOSS.

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home as good calves should.

But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled
And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;

And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,

And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was made.

And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,

And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf;

And through this winding wood-way stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane
That bent and turned and turned again,

This crooked lane became a road
Where many a poor horse with his load

Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street,

And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare.

And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis.

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed this zigzag calf about,

And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way
And lost one hundred years a day.

For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this night teach
Were I ordained and called to preach.

For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf paths of the mind;

And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back.

And still their devious course pursue
To keep the path that others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf.

Ah, many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

Poems Wanted

Please send the following poems to Martha Holden directly: "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "The Railroad Boy," "Friend o' Mine," "The Red River Valley," "I'll Hang My Harp on a Weeping Willow Tree," "Where the Three-Leaved Shamrock Grows," "Little Blossom," "The Old Hickory Cane," "When the Roses Bloom Again Beside the River," "The Picture From Life's Other Side."

Quick Service

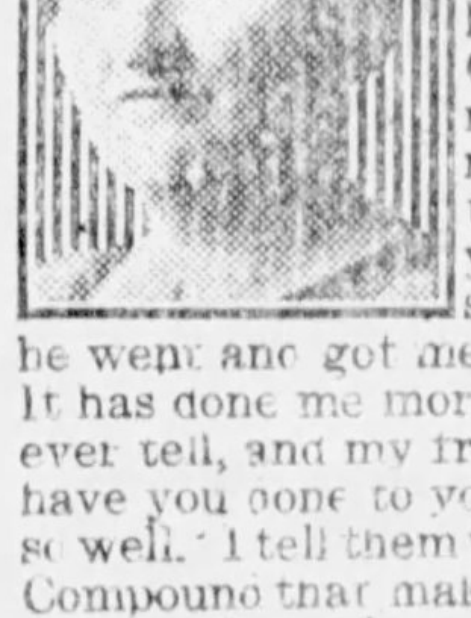
The potatoes are usually the drawback when hubby comes home early and wants his dinner early to keep an appointment. Pare and cut into small pieces. Pour hot water over them and boil rapidly. They will be ready to mash in 15 minutes.

HUSBAND SAID WHY NOT TRY IT

Wife Said She Would. Result, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Made Her Well and Strong

East Hardwick, Vermont.—"Last winter I was not able to do any work at all. I had backache, headache, sideache, and was sick all the time for six months. We read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers, and my husband said to me, 'Why don't you try it?' So I said I would, and he went and got me a dozen bottles. It has done me more good than I can ever tell, and my friends say, 'What have you done to yourself? You look so well.' I tell them it is the Vegetable Compound that makes me so well and strong. There is no use to suffer with backache and pains. I will tell every one what it has done for me."—Mrs. FRED PRIMO, Route No. 2, E. Hardwick, Vermont.

Housewives make a great mistake in allowing themselves to become so ill that it is well-nigh impossible for them to attend to their household duties. 98 out of every 100 report they were benefited by its use. For sale by druggists everywhere.



THE HIGHGRADER

By WM. MacLEOD RAINE

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Continued From Last Week

CHAPTER XX

Colter Takes a Hand

Moya combed her long rippling hair while Lady Farquhar laid down the law that hedges a young woman from the satisfaction of her generous impulses. For the most part the girl listened in silence, a flush burning through each of her dusky cheeks. There was nothing to be said that would avail. She might defend the thing she had done, but not the feelings that had inspired her action.

"It is all very well to be independent within limits, my dear, but young women of our class are subject to the penalties that go with our privileges. When I was a girl I rebelled but had to obey. So must you." Lady Farquhar interrupted herself to admire the vivid rebel she was admonishing. "What wonderful hair you have—so long and thick and wavy. It must take a great deal of care."

"Yes," Moya admitted absently.

She did not resent the rebuke Lady Jim had come to give her while she was undressing. No doubt she deserved it. She had been unmaidenly, and all for love of this light-hearted vagabond who did not care the turn of a hand for her. All day her thoughts had been in chaotic ferment. At times she lashed herself with the whip of her own scorn because she cared for a self-confessed thief, for a man who lived outside the law and was not ashamed of it. Again it was the knowledge of her unwanted love that flayed her, or of the injustice to her betrothed in so passionate a feeling for another man. With all her strong young will she fought against the devouring flame that possessed her—and she knew that she fought in vain.

In the shipwreck of her self-respect she clung to one spar. Soon they would be on their way back to that well-ordered world where she would be entirely in the groove of convention. Her engagement to Captain Kilmeny would be announced. Surely among the many distractions of London she would forget this debonair scamp who had bewitched her.

"You should have come to me—or to India for that matter. She is his cousin and is in a different position from you. Don't you see that, my dear?" Lady Farquhar asked gently.

And again Moya said "Yes" wearily.

"James and I understand you—how impulsive you are—and how generous. But Mr. Kilmeny—and Mr. Verinder—what do you suppose they think?"

"I don't care what Mr. Verinder thinks." And Moya began to coil her hair loosely for the night.

"But that's just it—a girl must care. She can't afford to allow anyone an opportunity to think unpleasant things about her. She has to guard her reputation very jealously."

"And I suppose I've been playing ducks and drakes with mine," Moya said, pushing home a hairpin.

"I don't say that, my dear. What I say is that Mr. Kilmeny may misunderstand your interest in him."

"He may think I'm in love with him. Is that it?" flashed the girl.

"He might. Give a man's vanity the least chance and—"

A reckless impulse to hurt herself—the same which leads a man to grind on an aching tooth in heady rage—swept Moya like a flame.

"Then he would think the truth," she interrupted. "What's the use of denying it? I . . . I'm in love with him."

"Moya." Lady Farquhar's protest came in a horrified gasp.

The young woman turned her slim body in the chair with supple grace so as to face her chepron. Beneath the dark eyes spots of color burned through the tan.

"It's true. I've cared . . . ever since we met him."

"And he—has he ever made love to you?"

"Never. He's thought only of Joyce. That's what makes it more shameless."

Lady Farquhar took a moment to absorb the unwelcome news. "I never dreamed it was as bad as this. Of course I knew he interested you a good deal, but—"

Moya could not keep scorn of herself out of her voice. "But you didn't think I was so lost to decency as to throw myself at his head. You see I am."

"Nonsense," cut in her chaperon with sharp common sense. "You're not the first girl that has fancied a man who won't do. It's imagination—a good deal of it. Make yourself forget him. That's all you can do."

"I can't do that. I've tried," confessed Moya miserably.

"Then try again—and again—and still again. Remember that you are engaged to a man worth a dozen of him. Call your pride to help you."

"It seems that I have none. I've told myself forty times that he's a highgrader and that doesn't help."

Her friend was alarmed. "You don't mean that you would marry a man who is a—a man who stole ore."

"No. I wouldn't marry him . . . even if he wanted me—which he doesn't. I haven't fallen that far."

"Glad to hear you say that," answered Lady Farquhar with a sigh of relief. She took the girl in her arms and patted one of the shoulders over which the hair cascaded. "My dear, it's hard. You're intense and emotional. But you've got to—to buck up, as James says. You're brave—and strong-willed. Make a winning fight."

"What about . . . Ned?"

"Does he suspect?"

"I don't know. Sometimes I think he does. But you know how generous he is. He never says anything, or avoids the subject of his cousin in any way." She added, after an instant: "Ned knows that I don't . . . love him—that is, in one way. He says he is ready to wait till that comes."

"Ned Kilmeny is a man out of a million."

Moya nodded. "Yes. That's why this is so unfair to him. What ought I to do? Shall I break the engagement? That's what I want to do, but it will hurt him a good deal."

"Wait. Give yourself and him a chance. In a few days we'll be started home."

"That's what I've been telling myself. Everything here reminds me of—him. It will be different then. I try to think. But—down in my heart I don't think it will."

"And I know it will," the matron told her promptly. "Time, my dear, heals all our woes. Youth has great recuperative power. In a year you will wonder how he ever cast such a spell over you."

Moya heard the last belated reveler pass down the corridor to his room before she fell asleep. When she awoke it was to see a long shaft of early sunshine across the bed.

She rose, took her bath, and dressed for walking. Her desire drew the steps of the young woman away from the busy street toward the suburb. She walked, as always, with the elastic resilience of unfettered youth. But the weight that had been at her heart for two days—since she had learned from Jack Kilmeny's lips that he was a highgrader—was still tied there too securely to be shaken away by the wonder of the glorious newborn day.

Returning to the hotel, she met a man on the porch whose face stirred instantly a fugitive memory. He came to her at once, a big leather-skinned man with the weather-beaten look of the West.

"Aren't you the Miss Dwight I've heard Jack Kilmeny mention?"

"Yes. This is Mr. Colter, isn't it?"

He nodded, watching her with hard narrowed eyes. "Something's wrong. Can you tell me what it is? Jack's mules—two of them, anyhow—came back to the barn during the night with bits of broken harness still attached to them. Looks like there had been a runaway and the wagon had come to grief. The keeper of the livery stable says Bell took the wagon around to Jack's place and left it with him. He was seen driving out of town soon after. He has not been seen since."

Her heart flew to alarm. "You mean . . . you think he has been hurt?"

"Don't know. He's not in town. That's a cinch. I've raked Goldbanks with a toothcomb. Where is he?"

"Couldn't he be at his mine?"

"I sent a boy out there. He's not at the Jack Pot."

"What is it that you think? Tell me," she cried softly.

"You're his friend, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"There's some talk around town that he was held up by Bleyer. I came up here to see him or Verinder. Foul play of some kind, that's my guess."

"But—you surely don't think that Mr. Bleyer or Mr. Verinder would . . . hurt him."

The look of dogged resolution on the man's granite face did not soften. "They'll have to show me—and by God! if they did—"

Her mind flew with consternation to the attack upon Kilmeny that had been made by Bleyer. But Verinder had told her nobody had been hurt. Could they have taken the highgrader prisoner? Were they holding him for some purpose?

"Mr. Verinder gets up about this time usually," she said.

"I'm waiting for him. He said he would be down at once."

"Will you tell me anything you find out, please? I'll be on the veranda upstairs."

Colter joined her a quarter of an hour later. "I saw both Bleyer and Verinder. They've got something up their sleeve, but I don't think they know where Jack is or what has become of him. They pretended to think I was trying to put one over on them."

"What will you do now?"

"I'll go out to the Jack Pot myself. I've reason to believe he intended to go there."

"If you find out anything——"

"Yes, I'll let you know."

Moya went directly from Colter to Bleyer. The superintendent entered a curt denial to her implied charge.

"Miss Dwight, I don't know what you do or do not know. I see someone has been blabbing. But I'll just say this. When I last saw Jack Kilmeny he was as sound as I am this minute. I haven't the least idea where he is. You don't need to worry about him at all. When he wants to turn up he'll be on deck right side up. Don't ask me what his play is, for I don't know. It may be to get me and Verinder in bad with the miners. Just be sure of one thing: he's grandstanding."

She was amazingly relieved. "I'm so glad. I thought perhaps——"

"——that Mr. Verinder and I had murdered him. Thanks for your good opinion of us, but really we didn't," he retorted in his dryest manner.

She laughed. "I did think perhaps you knew where he was."

"Well, I don't—and I don't want to," he snapped. "The less I see of him the better I'll be satisfied."

The superintendent of the Verinder properties had found a note addressed to him in one of the sacks of quartz taken from Kilmeny. The message, genial to the point of impudence, had hoped he had enjoyed his little experience as a hold-up. To Bleyer, always a serious-minded man, this levity had added insult to injury. Just now the very mention of the highgrader's name was a red rag to his temper. It was bad enough to be bested without being jeered at by the man who had set a trap for him.

It was well on toward evening before Colter paid his promised visit to Miss Dwight. She found him waiting for her upon her return from a ride with Captain Kilmeny, Verinder and Joyce.

Moya, as soon as she had dismounted, walked straight to him.

"What have you found out, Mr. Colter?"

"Not much. It rained during the night and wiped out the tracks of wagon wheels. Don't know how far Jack got or where he went, but the remains of the wagon are lying at the bottom of a gulch about two miles from the Jack Pot."

"How did it get there?"

"I wish you could tell me that. Couldn't have been a runaway or the mules would have gone over the edge of the road too." He stepped forward quickly as Verinder was about to pass into the hotel. "I want to have a talk with you."

The little man adjusted his monocle. "Ye-es. What about, my man?"

"About Jack Kilmeny. Where is he? What do you know? I'm going to find out if I have to tear it from your throat."

Verinder was no coward, but he was a product of our modern supercivilization. He glanced around hastily. The captain had followed Joyce into the lobby. Moya and he were alone on the piazza with this big savage who looked quite capable of carrying out his threat.

"Don't talk demned nonsense," the mine owner retorted, flushing angrily.

Colter did not answer in words. The strong muscular fingers of his left hand closed on the right arm of Verinder just below the shoulder with a pressure excruciatingly painful. Dobyans found himself moving automatically toward the end of the porch. He had to clench his teeth to keep from crying out.

"Let me alone, you brute," he gasped.

Colter paid no attention until his victim was backed against the rail in a corner. Then he released the millionaire he was manhandling.

"You're going to tell me everything you know. Get that into your head. Or, by God, I'll wring your neck for you."

The Englishman had never before been confronted with such a situation. He was a citizen of a country where wealth hedges a man from such insults. The color ebbed from his face, then came back with a rush.

"Go to the devil, you big bully," he flung out sharply.

Moya, taken by surprise at Colter's abrupt desertion of her, had watched with amazement the subsequent flare-up. Now she crossed the porch toward them.

"What are you doing, Mr. Colter?"

"None of your funeral, ma'am," the miner answered bluntly, not for a moment lifting his hard eyes from Verinder. "Better unload what you know. I've had a talk with Quint Saladay. I know all he knows, that Bleyer and you and him with two other lads held up Jack and took his ore away. The three of them left you and Bleyer guarding Jack. What did you do with him?"

"It's a bally lie. I didn't stay with Bleyer to guard him."

"That's right. You didn't. You came back with the others. But you know what Bleyer did. Out with it."

"I don't admit a word of what you say," said Verinder doggedly.

Colter had trapped him into a half admission, but he did not intend to say any more.

Moya spoke a little timidly. "Wait a minute, please, Mr. Colter. Let me talk with Mr. Verinder alone. I think he'll tell me what you want to know."

Jack's friend looked at her with sharp suspicion. Was she trying to make a dupe of him? Her candid glance denied it.

"All right. Talk to him all you like, but you'll do your talking right here," he agreed curtly before he turned on his heel and walked away a few steps.

"You must tell him what he wants to know, Mr. Verinder," urged the young woman in a low voice. "Something has happened to his friend. We must clear it up."

"I'm not responsible for what has happened to his friend. What do you want me to do? Peach on Bleyer, is that it?"

"No. Send for him and tell Mr. Colter the truth."

"I'll see him hanged and quartered first," he replied angrily.

"If you don't, I'll tell what I know. There's a life at stake," Moya cried, a trace of agitation in her voice.

"Fiddlesticks!" he shrugged. "The fellow's full of tricks. He worked one on us the other night. I'm hanged if I let him play me again."

"You must. I'll tell Captain Kilmeny and Lord Farquhar. I'll not let it rest this way. The matter is serious."

"I'm not going to be bullied into saying a word. That's the long and short of it," he repeated in disgust. "Let Bleyer tell the fellow if he wants to. I'll have nothing to do with it. We're not responsible for what has happened—if anything has."

"Then I'll go and get Mr. Bleyer."

"Just as you please. I'll see this ruffian at Halifax first, if you ask me." The angry color flushed his face again as he thought of the insult to which he had been subjected.

To Colter Moya explained her purpose. He nodded agreement without words.

After two or three attempts she got the superintendent on the telephone at the Mollie Gibson mine and arranged with him that he was to come to the hotel at once. A few minutes later he drove up in his car.

Moya put the case to him.

Bleyer turned to his employer. "You want me to tell Colter what I know?"

"I don't care a turn of my hand whether you tell the fellow or not," drawled Verinder, ignoring the presence of Colter.

The superintendent peered at Moya in his near-sighted fashion over the glasses on his nose. "Can't see that it matters much, Miss Dwight. I'm not worrying a bit about Jack Kilmeny, but, if Colter and you are, I'm willing to tell what I know on condition that you keep the facts to yourselves."

"I'll keep quiet if you haven't injured Jack in any way," Colter amended.

"We haven't. He was sound as a new dollar when I left him Tuesday night. Want to hear the particulars?"

"That's what I'm here for," snapped Colter.

Bleyer told the whole story so far as he knew it.

CHAPTER XXI

Spirit Rapping?

Farquhar and Captain Kilmeny left next day for another short hunting trip. The captain had offered to give it up, but Moya had urged upon him that it would not be fair to disappoint his companion. He had gone reluctantly, because he saw that his fiancee was worried. His own opinion was that his cousin Jack had disappeared for reasons of his own.

Colter did not relax in his search. But as the days passed hope almost died within him. Jack had plenty of enemies, as an aggressive fighter in a new country always must have. His friend's fear was that some of them had decoyed Kilmeny to his death. The suspicions of the miner centered upon Peale and Trefoyle, both because Jack had so recently had trouble with them and because they knew beforehand of his intention to remove the ore. But he could find no evidence upon which to base his feeling, though he and Curly, in company with a deputy sheriff, had put the Cornishmen through a grilling examination.

It had been understood that the young women should take a trip through the Never Quit before they left Goldbanks, but for one reason or another this had been postponed until after the captain and Farquhar had started on their final hunting expedition. The second afternoon after their departure was the one decided upon for the little adventure.

Verinder, with the extravagance that went hand in hand with an occasional astonishing parsimony, had ordered oilskin suits and waterproof boots made especially for his guests. A room was reserved for the young ladies at the mine, equipped for this one occasion to serve as a boudoir where they might dress in comfort.

The mine owner's guests donned, with a good deal of hilarious merriment, the short skirts, the boots and the rubber helmets. The costumes could not have been called becoming, but they were eminently suited for the wet damp tunnels of the Never Quit.

After they had entered the cage it was a little terrifying to be shot so rapidly down into the blackness of the mine.

"Don't be afraid. It's quite safe," Bleyer told them cheerfully.

At the tenth level the elevator stopped and they emerged into an open space.

"We're going to follow the drift," explained the superintendent.

They seated themselves in ore cars and were wheeled into a cavern lighted at intervals by electric bulbs. Presently the cars slowed down and the occupants descended.

"This way," ordered Bleyer.

They followed in single file into a hot, damp tunnel, which dripped moisture in big drops from the roof upon a rough, uneven floor of stone and dirt where pools of water had occasionally gathered. The darkness increased as they moved forward, driven back by the candles of the men for a space scarce farther than they could reach with outstretched hands.

Moya, bringing up the rear, could hear Bleyer explain the workings to those at his heel. He talked of stopes, drifts, tunnels, wage scales, shifts, highgrade ore, and other subjects that were as Greek to Joyce and India. The atmosphere was oppressively close and warm, and the oilskins that Moya wore seemed to weigh heavily upon her. She became aware with some annoyance at herself that a faintness was stealing over her brain and a mistiness over her eyes. To steady herself she stopped, catching at the rough wall for support. The others, unaware that she was not following, moved on. With a half articulate little cry she sank to the ground.

When she came to herself the lights had disappeared. She was alone in the most profound darkness she had ever known. It seemed to press upon her so ponderably as almost to be tangible. The girl was frightened. Imagination began to conjure all sorts of dangers. Of cave-ins and explosions she had heard and read a good deal. Anything was possible in this thousand-foot deep grave. In a frightened, ineffective little voice she cried out to her friends.

Instantly there came an answer—a faint tapping on the wall almost at her ear. She listened breathlessly and caught again the far, far tap—tap—tap—tap—tap—tap—tap. Instinctively her hand went out, groping along the wall until it fell upon a pipe. Even as she touched this the sound came again, and along with it the faintest of vibrations. She knew that somebody at a distance was hitting the pipe with a piece of quartz or metal.

Stooping, she found a bit of broken rock. Three times she tapped the pipe. An answer came at once.

Tap—tap — tap—tap—tap—tap—tap!

She tried two knocks. Again the response of seven taps sounded. Four blows brought still seven. Why always seven? She did not know, but she was greatly comforted to know that her friends were in communication with her. After all she was not alone.

A light glimmered at the end of the tunnel and moved slowly toward her. Bleyer's voice called her name. Presently the whole party was about her with sympathetic questions and explanations.

She made light of her fainting attack, but Verinder insisted on getting her back to the upper air in spite of her protests. He had discovered that Joyce was quite ready to return to the sunlight, now that her curiosity was satisfied. A very little of anything that was unpleasant went a long way with Miss Seldon, and there was something about this underground tomb that reminded her strongly of an immense grave.

At dinner Verinder referred to the attack of vertigo. "Feel quite fit again, Miss Dwight?"

"Quite, thank you." Moya was a little irritated at the reference, because she was ashamed of having given way to physical weakness. "It was nothing. I was a goose. That's all."

Bleyer, a guest for the evening, defended the young woman from her own scorn. "It often takes people that way the first time, with the heat and the closeness. I once knew a champion pugilist to keel over while he was going through a mine."

"Were you afraid when you found yourself alone?" Joyce asked.

"I was until you tapped."

India looked puzzled. "Tapped. What do you mean?"

"On the pipe."

"What pipe?"

"The one that ran through the tunnel."

Miss Kilmeny shook her head. "I didn't see anybody tap. Perhaps one of us touched it by chance."

"No. That couldn't be. The tap came seven times together, and after I had answered it seven times more."

"Seven times?" added Bleyer quickly.

"Yes—seven. But, if you didn't tap, who did?"

"Sure it wasn't imagination?" Verinder suggested.

"Imagination! I tell you it was repeated again and again," Moya said impatiently.

"Spirit rapping," surmised Joyce lightly. "It doesn't matter, anyhow, since it served its work of comforting Moya."

"It might have been some of the workmen," Lady Farquhar guessed.

"Must have been," agreed Bleyer. "And yet—we're not working that end of the mine now. The men had no business there. Odd that it was seven raps. That is a call for help. It means danger."

A bell of warning began to toll in Moya's heart. It rang as yet no clear message to her brain, but the premonition of something sinister and deadly sent a sinking sensation through her.

Verinder sat up with renewed interest. "I say, you know—spirit rapping. Weren't you telling me, Bleyer, that there was a big accident there some years ago? Perhaps the ghosts of some of the lost miners were sending a message to their wives. Eh, what?"

"The accident was in the Golden Nugget, an adjoining mine. The property was pretty well worked out, and has never been opened since the disaster."

The color had ebbed from Moya's lips. She was a sane young woman not given to nerves. But she had worried a great deal over the disappearance of Jack Kilmeny. This, coming on top of it, shook her composure. For she was fighting with the dread that the spirit of the man she loved had been trying to talk with her.

Joyce chattered gayly. "How weird! Moya, you must write an account of your experience for the Society for Psychical Research. Put me in it, please."

"Of course, it must have been some of the men, but I don't see—"

Moya interrupted the superintendent sharply. An intuition, like a flash of light had illumined her brain. "Where does that pipe run, Mr. Bleyer?"

"Don't know. Maps of the workings at the office would show."

"Will you please find out?"

"Glad to look it up for you, Miss Dwight. I'm a little curious myself."

"I mean now—at once."

He glanced at her in quick surprise. Was she asking him to leave the dinner table to do it? Lady Farquhar saw how colorless Moya was.

"My dear, you are a little unstrung, aren't you?" she said gently. "Surely there is something more cheerful to talk about. We always have the weather."

Moya rose, trembling. "No. I know now it was a call for help. It was Jack Kilmeny."

Verinder was the first to break the strained silence. "But that's nonsense, you know."

"It's the truth. He was calling for help."

"Where from? What would he be doing down in a mine?"

"I don't know. . . . Yes, I do, too," Moya corrected herself, voice breaking under the stress of her emotion. "He has been put down there to die."

"To die." Joyce echoed the words in a frightened whisper.

Dobyans laughed. "This is absurd. Who under heaven would put him there?"

A second flash of light burned in upon the girl. "That man, Peale—and the other ruffian. They knew about the shipment just as you did. They waylaid him . . . and buried him in some old mine." Moya faced them tensely, a slim wraith of a girl with dark eyes that blazed. She had forgotten all about conventions, all about what they would think of her. The one thing she saw was Jack Kilmeny in peril, calling for help.

But Lady Farquhar remembered what Moya did not. It was her duty to defend her charge against the errant impulses of the heart, to screen them from the callous eyes of an unsympathetic world.

"You jump to conclusions, my dear. Sit down and we'll talk it over."

"No. He called for help. I'm going to take it to him."

Again Verinder laughed unpleasantly. Moya did not at that moment know the man was in existence. One sure purpose flooded her whole being. She was going to save her lover.

India wavered. She, too, had lost color. "But—you're only guessing, dear."

"You'll find it's true. We must follow that pipe and rescue him. Tonight."

"Didn't know you were subject to nervous attacks, Miss Dwight," rerided Verinder uneasily.

Moya put her hands in front of her eyes as if to shut out the picture of what she saw. "He's been there for five days . . . starving, maybe." she shuddered.

"You're only guessing, Miss Dwight. What facts have you to back it?" Bleyer asked.

"We must start at once—this very hour." Moya had recovered herself and spoke with quiet decision. "But first we must find where the pipe leads."

Bleyer answered the appeal in Lady Farquhar's eyes by rising. He believed it to be a piece of hysterical folly, just as she did. But some instinct of chivalry in him responded to the call made upon him. He was going, not to save Kilmeny from an imaginary death, but to protect the girl that loved him from showing all the world where her heart was.

"I'll be back inside of an hour—just as soon as I can trace that pipe for you, Miss Dwight," he said.

"After all, Moya may be right," India added, to back her friend.

"It's just possible," Bleyer conceded.

To Be Continued

ARMY LOST WAR, BERLIN ASSERTS

New White Book Pins Blame on Collapse, Not Traitors.

The "knife-in-the-back" propaganda of Ludendorf and the Racialists, which for five years has been seeking to convince the German people that Germany lost the war, not through a collapse at the front, but through revolutionary traitors at home, has been exploded by new White Book documents about to be published by the foreign office in Berlin.

The documents date from the time immediately preceding the Armistice and consist of letters received at the foreign office from "trusted agents abroad" and dispatches from general headquarters. In not a single one of these documents does general headquarters account for the German military collapse by political agitation at home.

The chief ground given for the admitted weakening of morale is the growing lack of infantry officers, and it was reported that where reliable officers existed the troops followed, otherwise the regiments broke down.

The reports show that just before the catastrophe of Aug. 8 general headquarters did not expect an offensive and therefore wrongly conceived the situation. From reports dated Sept. 15, setting the German army's sole aim as holding its own, it is obvious the idea of a military victory already had been relinquished.

It is reported German officers regarded the military situation as discouraging, and headquarters were forced to quiet their apprehensions. Dispatches show the breakdown of good relations between officers and men was viewed as the gravest military situation, and, though dissatisfaction at home was recognized, there were no signs of any knowledge of political agitation, officers being blamed for the relaxed discipline and decreased endeavors.

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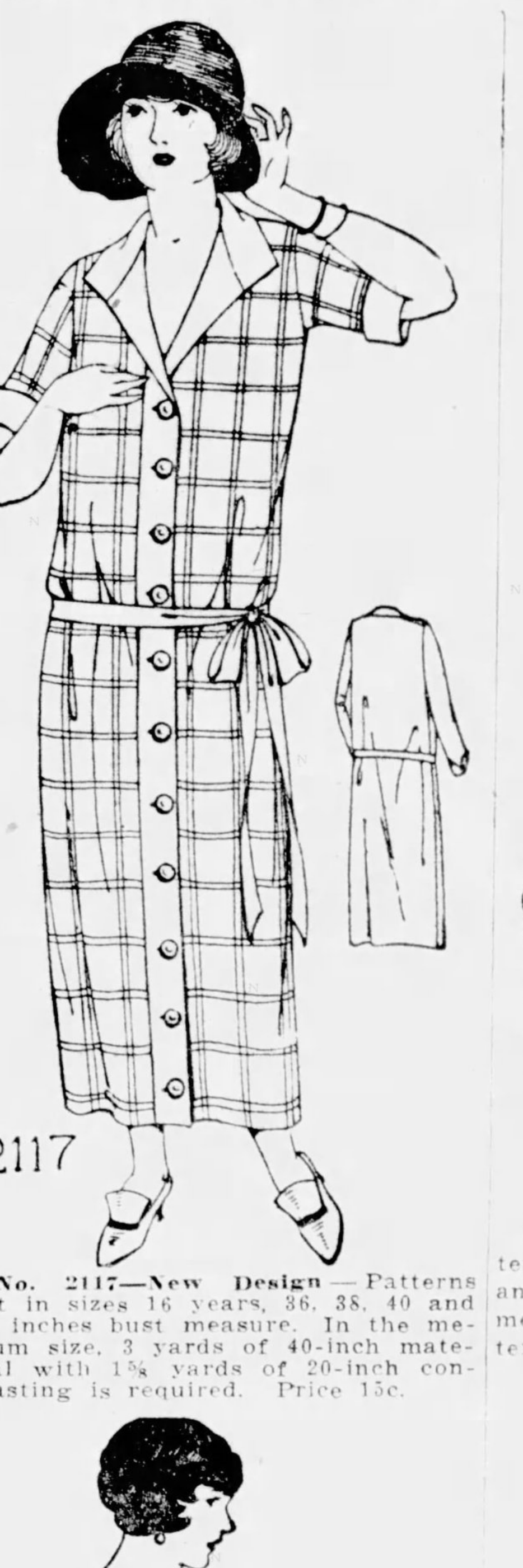
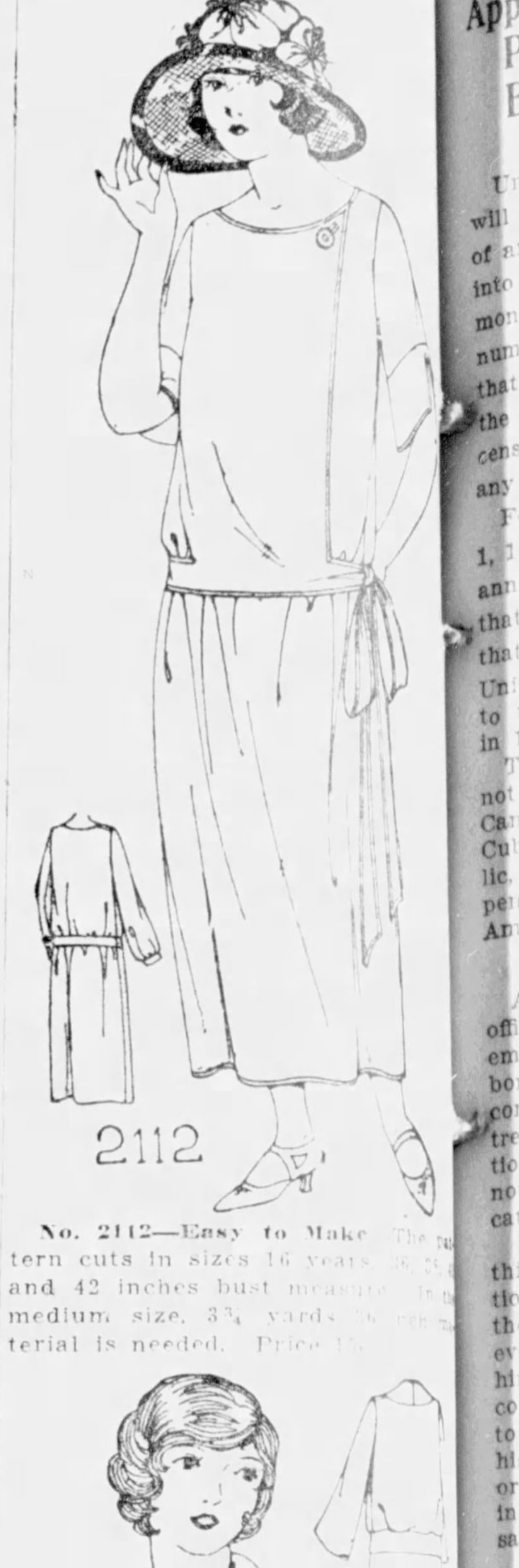
FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLD

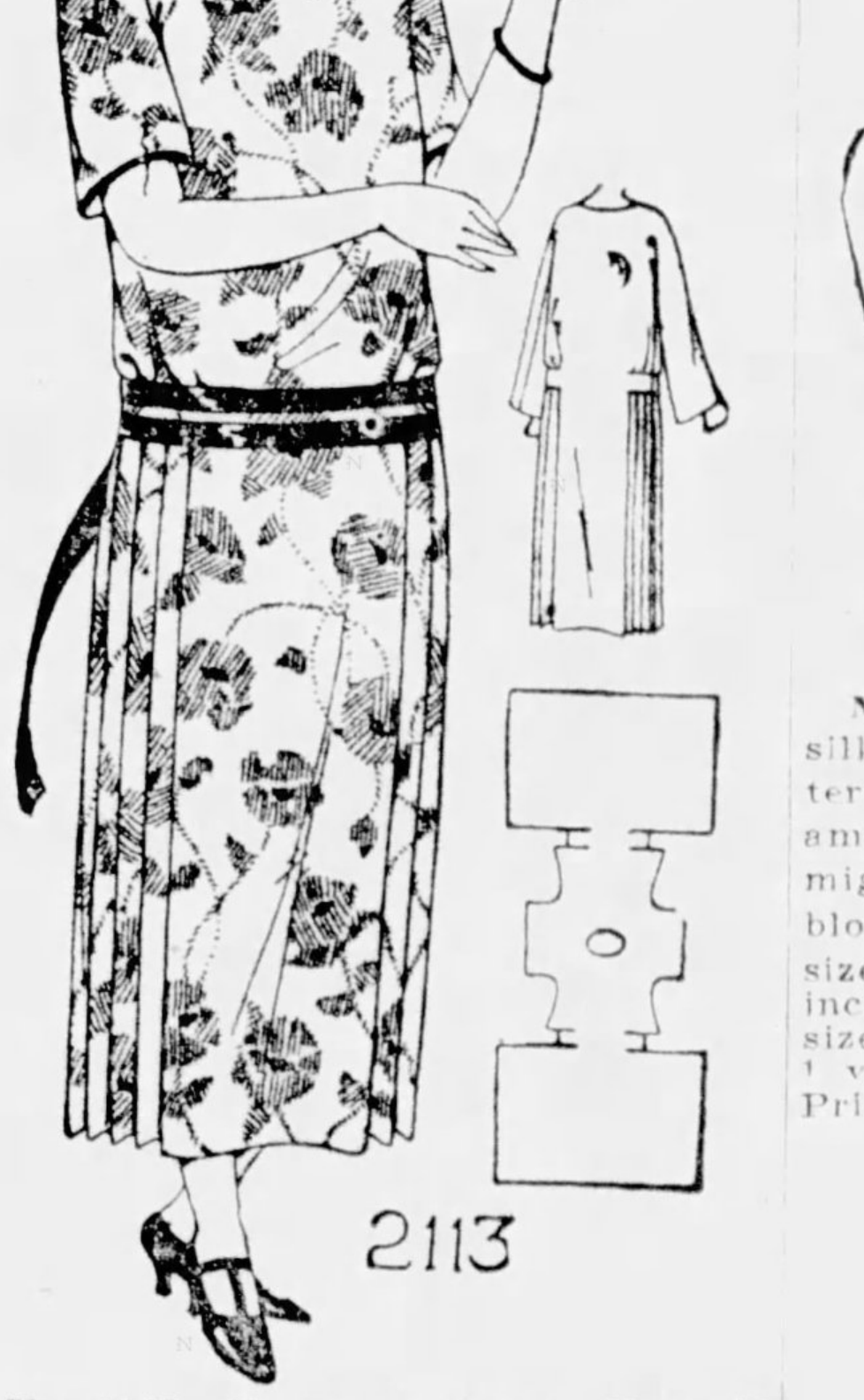
ONE of the newest summer designs which gives promise of popu is No. 2117. It opens down the front, right to the hem, mak it a simple garment to launder. It would be stunning made in those new plaid flannels. A nice summer outing frock is shown 2120 when made of striped tub silk, gingham, linen or diagram shows the major pieces of the pattern.

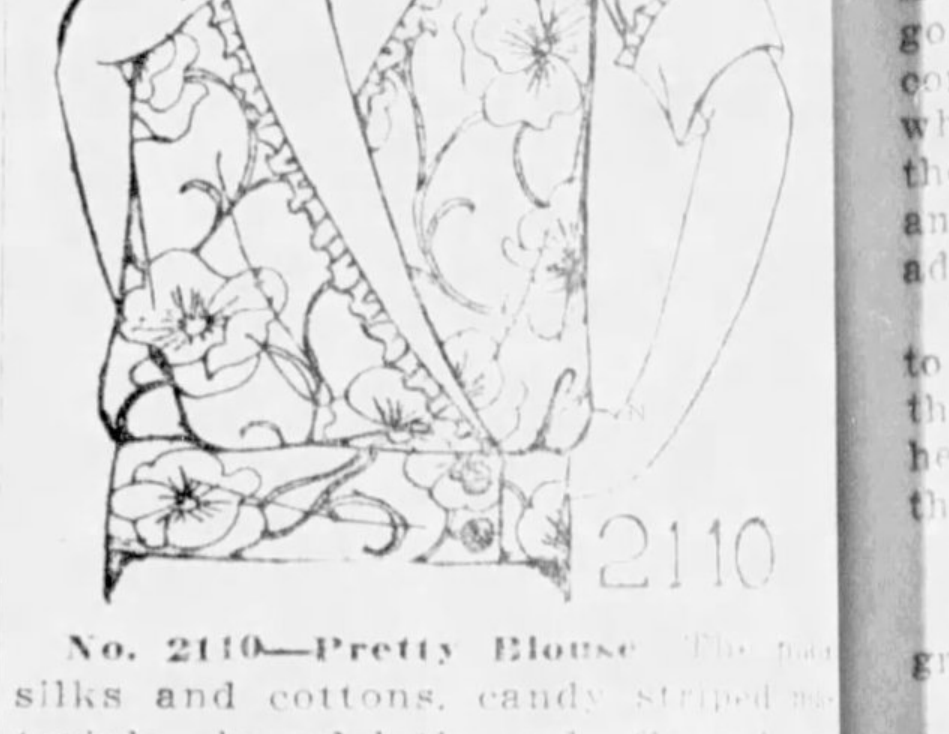




No. 2117—New Design—Patterns cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3 yards of 40-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 20-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

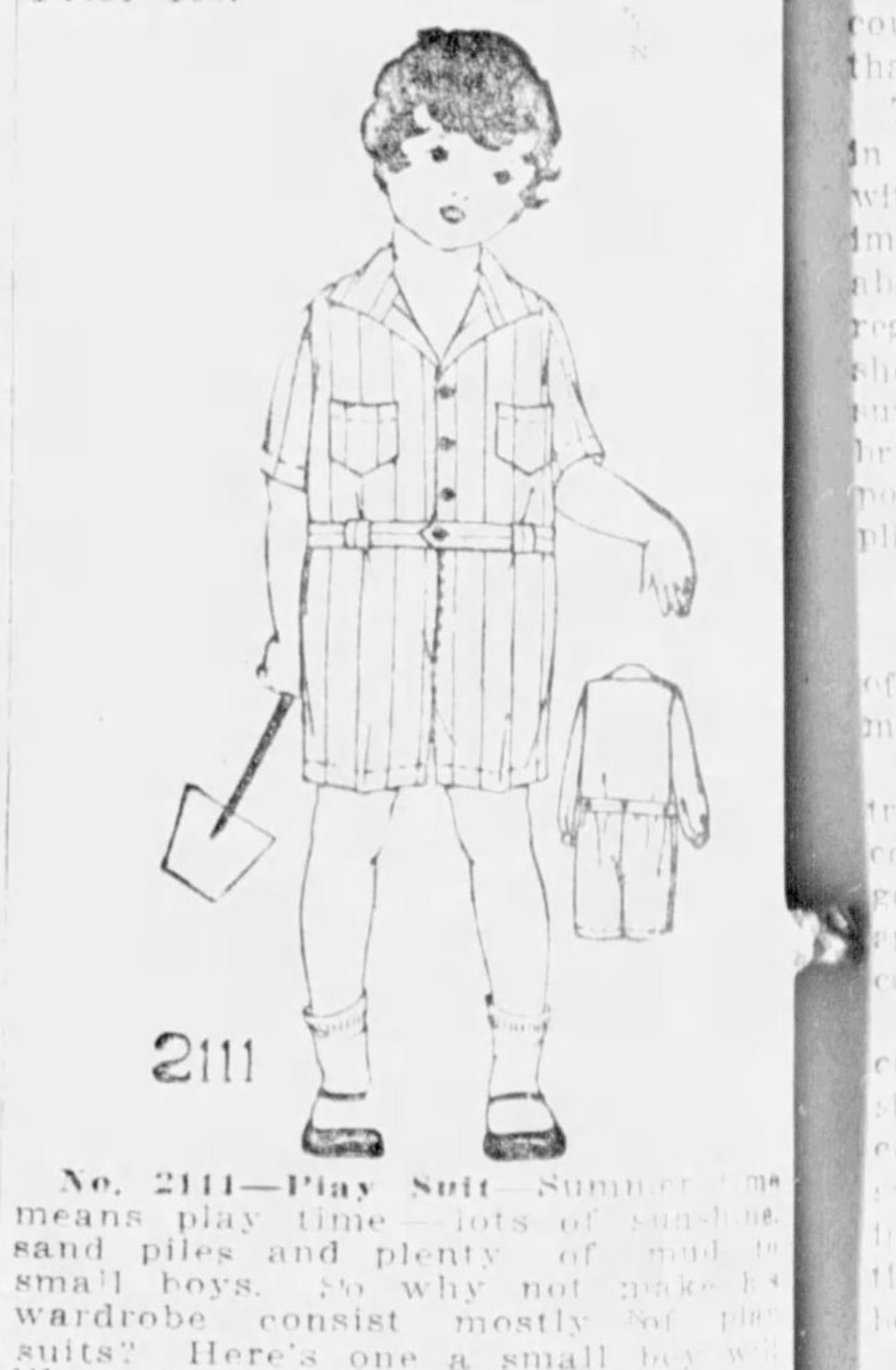
No. 2112—Easy to Make—Pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In medium size, 3⅝ yards of 40-inch material is needed. Price 15c.



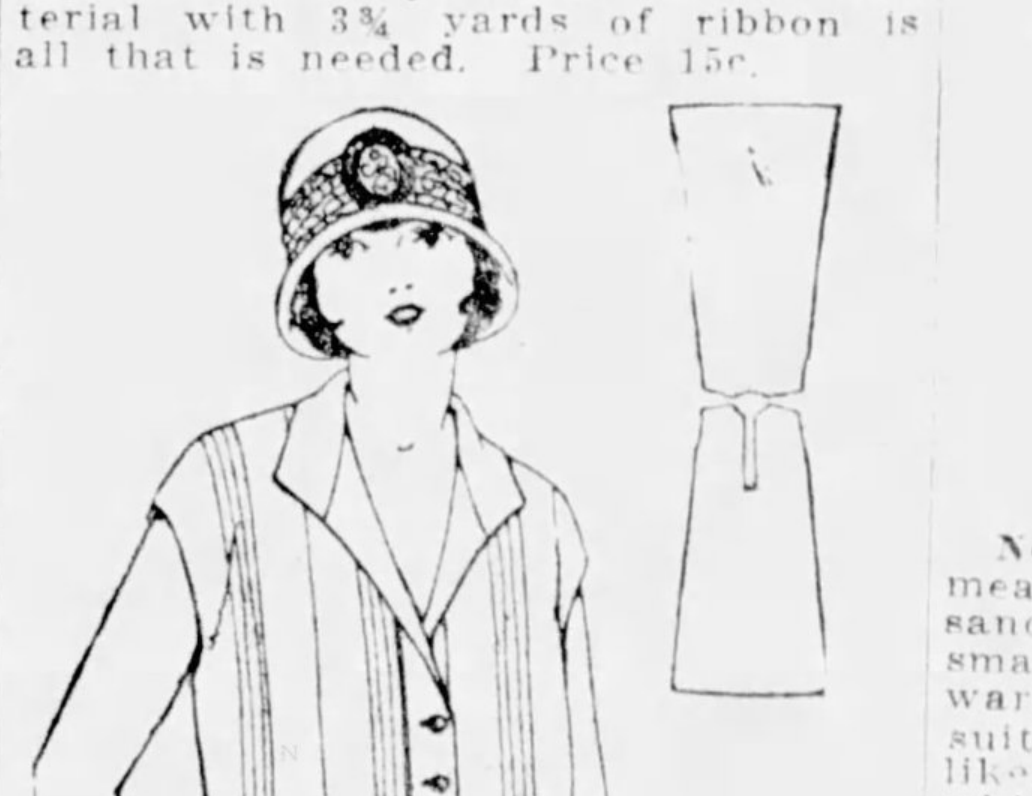


No. 2110—Pretty Blouse—silks, broadcloth and cotton materials, and many materials are suitable for this blouse. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. In the medium size 2 yards of 40-inch material with ⅝ yard 20-inch contrasting. Price 15c.

No. 2113—Hurry-up Dress—Even if you've never sewed, don't hesitate to send for this pattern which comes cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It couldn't possibly be any more simple—not a bit more tedious to make than the simplest apron, for as you will see by glancing at the accompanying diagram, the entire dress cuts in one piece. In the medium size, 3 yards of 40-inch material with 2⅜ yards of ribbon is all that is needed. Price 15c.



No. 2111—Play Suit—Summer means play time and plenty of small boys, so why not play suits? Here's one a small boy will like. The suit pattern No. 2111 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. 2 yards of 32-inch material is needed. Price 15c.



No. 2120—Vacation Frock—The pattern is cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. In the medium size, 3 yards of 44-inch material with ¾ yard 36-inch contrasting is required. Price 15c.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, etc.

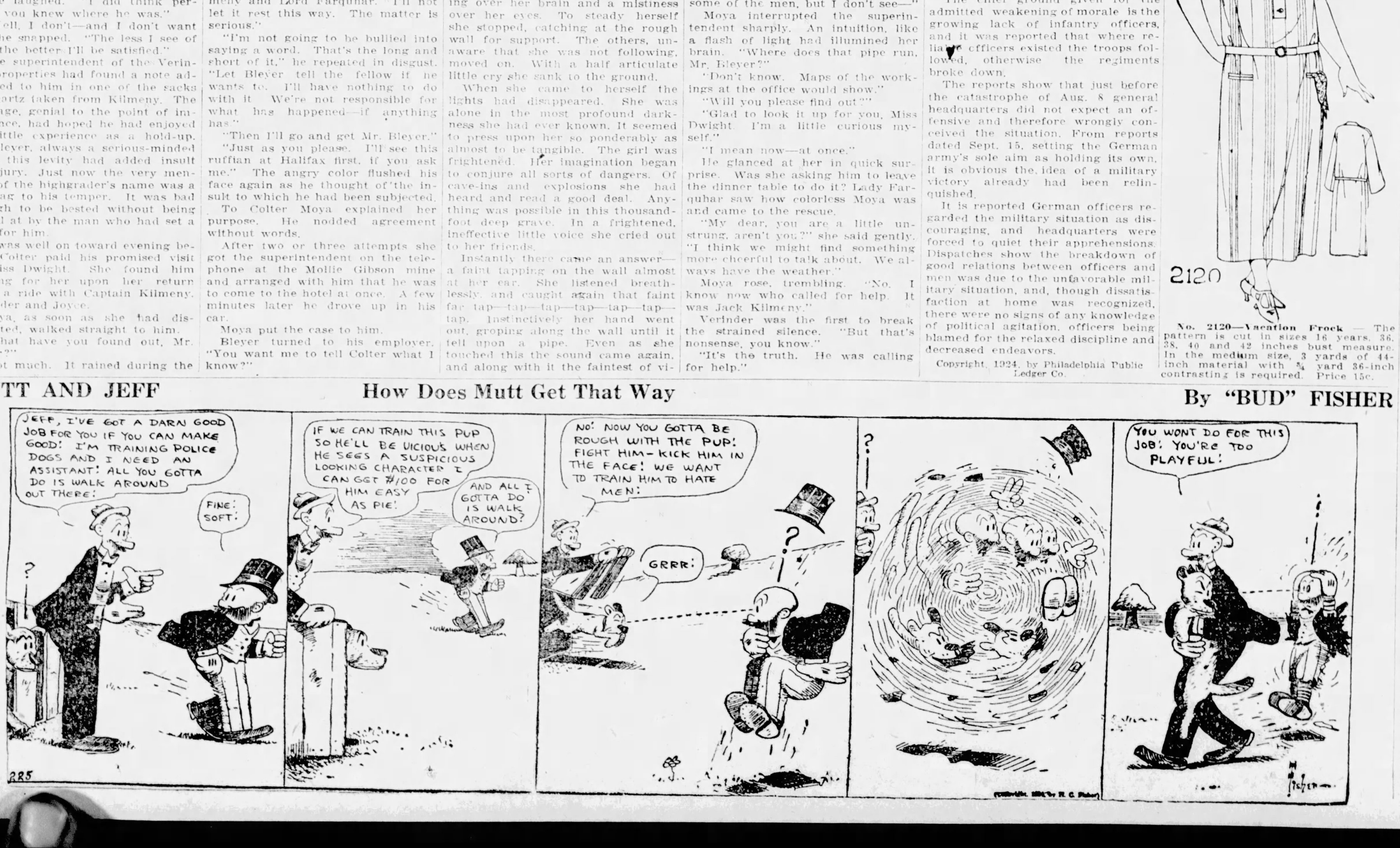
MARTHA HOLDEN BOOK OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Since the dipping of cattle in a vat containing an arsenic solution has rid them of cattle ticks in the south, 300,000 square miles of territory has been freed from these pests.

MUTT AND JEFF

How Does Mutt Get That Way

By "BUD" FISHER


JEFF, I'VE GOT A DARN GOOD JOB FOR YOU IF YOU CAN MAKE GOOD: I'M TRAINING POLICE DOGS AND I NEED AN ASSISTANT! ALL YOU GOTTA DO IS WALK AROUND OUT THERE!
FINE! SOFT!
IF WE CAN TRAIN THIS PUP SO HE'LL BE VICIOUS WHEN HE SEES A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING CHARACTER I CAN GET $100 FOR HIM EASY AS PIE!
AND ALL I GOTTA DO IS WALK AROUND?
NO! NOW YOU GOTTA BE ROUGH WITH THE PUP! FIGHT HIM-KICK HIM IN THE FACE! WE WANT TO TRAIN HIM TO HATE MEN!
GRRR!
?
YOU WON'T DO FOR THIS JOB! YOU'RE TOO PLAYFUL!
225

"My Rheumatism is gone—"

THERE are thousands of you men and women, who, like I once was—slaves to rheumatism, muscle pains, joint pains, and horrible stiffness. I had the wrong idea about the cause of rheumatism. I didn't realize that increasing the blood cells had the effect of completely knocking out rheumatic impurities from the system. That is why I began using S. S. S.! Today I have the strength I used to have 20 years ago! I don't use my crutches any more." S. S. S. makes people talk about themselves the way it builds up their strength. Start S. S. S. today for that rheumatism. You'll feel the difference shortly.

S. S. S. is sold at all good drug stores.

S.S.S. The World's Best Blood Medicine

RONCLAD RULES GOVERN QUOTAS

Applicant for Visa Must Pass Searching Tests Before Consuls.

Under the immigration law that takes effect July 1, the number of any [illegible] that may come [illegible] in the following 12 [illegible] per cent of the [illegible]-born citizens of [illegible] who were living in [illegible] as shown by the [illegible]. The minimum for [illegible] will be 100.

[illegible] year beginning July [illegible] following years, the [illegible] be the number [illegible] ratio to 150,000 [illegible] inhabitants in the [illegible] that origin bears [illegible] inhabitants here [illegible] minimum will be 100.

[illegible] Asiatics. It does [illegible] who were born in [illegible] Newfoundland, Mexico, [illegible] Dominican Republic, [illegible] Zone or an independent [illegible] Central or South America.

Some Given Exemption.

Also exempted are government officials, [illegible] families, servants and [illegible] aliens in transit, [illegible] and those who [illegible] carry on trade under [illegible] commerce and navigation, ministers of any denomination, professors in educational [illegible].

[illegible] who wishes to come to [illegible] must get an immigration [illegible] consular office. In [illegible] he must tell about [illegible] is to be told about [illegible] he is going in this [illegible] how long he expects [illegible] he has a ticket to [illegible] destination, and whether he [illegible] ever have been in an [illegible] treatment of the insane.

Must Give "Dossier" Copies.

[illegible] also must provide [illegible] officer with two copies [illegible] and all other public [illegible] by the government to which he owes allegiance.

Two copies of his photograph also must be furnished. The visa shall be good for four months. It is up to the consular officer to determine whether a visa shall be issued, but [illegible] will not give the immigrant [illegible] if he is found inadmissible on arrival.

[illegible] regulations do not apply to an [illegible] child under 18 or [illegible] wife of a citizen who resided [illegible] application was made for [illegible].

Preferences Specified.

[illegible] shall be given immigrants as follows:

First, an unmarried child under [illegible] parents or the husband or wife. Those under this preference [illegible] less than 50 per cent of the entire quota.

Second, a skilled agriculturalist, his wife and dependent children under 16. This provision does not apply to those who come from any country for which the quota is less [illegible].

[illegible] citizens who wish to bring [illegible] relatives must file certificates with the commissioner general of immigration. They must tell all [illegible] themselves, in accordance with [illegible] to be prescribed and [illegible] they are able to, and will [illegible] those whom they wish to [illegible]. The petitions must be supported by those who have known applicants [illegible] year.

Limit for Month.

[illegible] more than 10 per cent [illegible] cannot be issued in any [illegible].

Nationality is to be determined by [illegible] as separate countries the [illegible] the dependencies or self-[illegible] dominions for which separate [illegible] was made in the [illegible].

[illegible] boundaries of those [illegible] 1890 are to be considered [illegible] the secretaries of state, [illegible] labor in preparing a [illegible] showing the number of [illegible] the various nationalities [illegible]. This statement will [illegible] for the quotas.

Any person who transports an immigrant without the proper visa [illegible] fined $1,000. Any steamship [illegible] that violates the law will [illegible] a sum equal to what [illegible] paid for transportation [illegible] home.

[illegible] forgery or counterfeiting [illegible] impersonation or perjury [illegible] of $10,000 and sentence [illegible] or both, are provided. The burden of proof ordinarily is put on the immigrant to show that he is [illegible] to exclusion, and in deportation cases he must prove that he is entitled to remain.

The Truth About Your Glands

How They Control Growth, Mental Activity, Disposition, Strength and Vitality.

Much valuable and startling information concerning the glands of the human organism, is contained in a little book published by the LEWIS LABORATORIES of Chicago, Ill., and this is sent FREE to any one who will send name and address.

So much "bunk" has been written and talked, and so many "barks," "compounds," etc., advertised as cure alls, that the public should be glad of this opportunity of learning the TRUTH from the largest firm in the world handling **actual gland substance.**

If you wish it, a FREE demonstration package of the world famous LEWIS COMBINED TREATMENT will also be sent you.

All you need to do is to send your name and address on a postcard or in an envelope to the address below. Or if more convenient, send the coupon. There will be no charge whatever and nothing to pay the postman. State whether wanted for Male or Female.

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Please send to me FREE and without obligation your booklet on GLANDS, and also a demonstration package of the LEWIS COMBINED TREATMENT for....
(State whether wanted for Male or Female)

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Address ....

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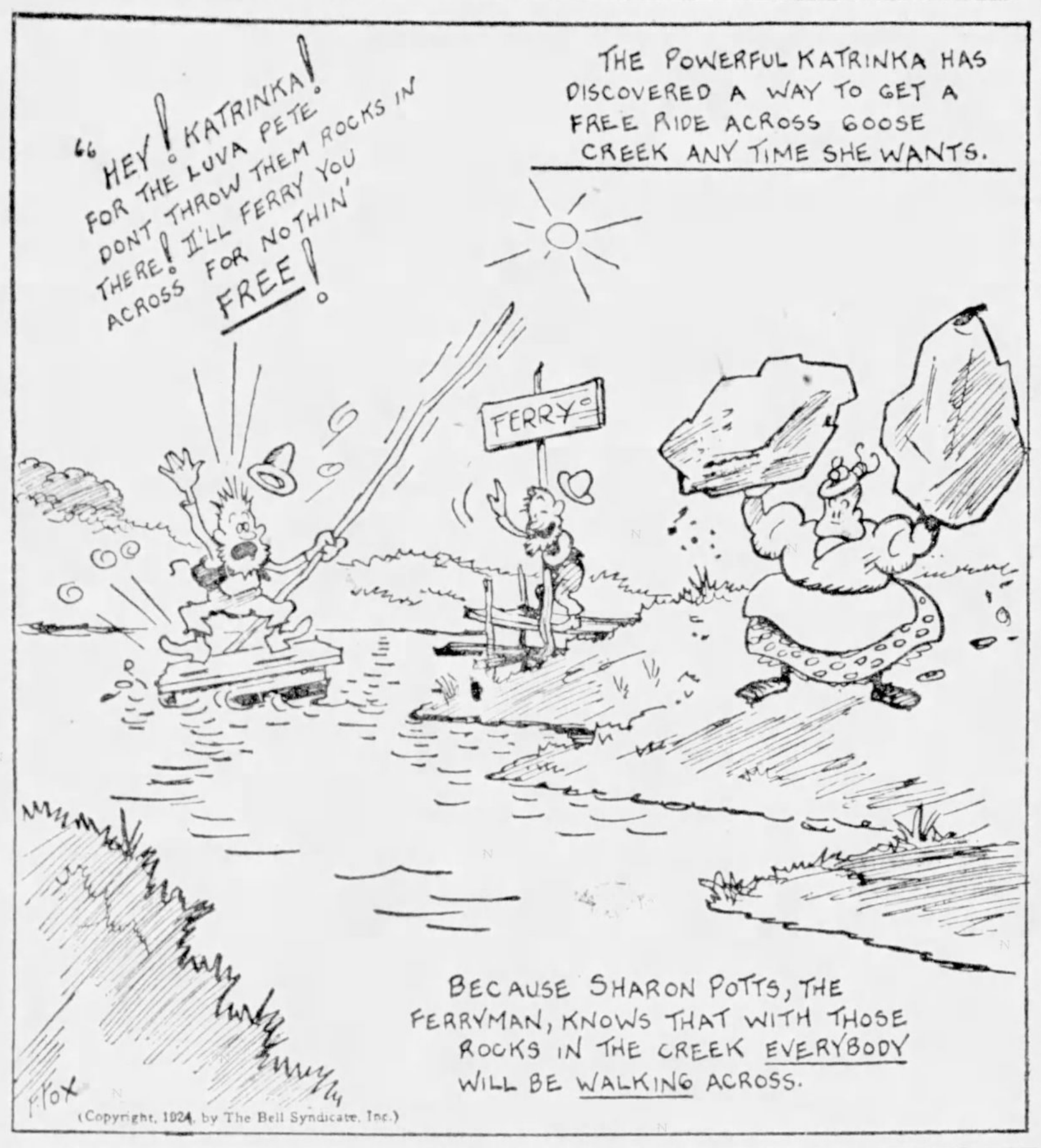
West Toonerville News Item



THE POWERFUL KATRINKA HAS DISCOVERED A WAY TO GET A FREE RIDE ACROSS GOOSE CREEK ANY TIME SHE WANTS.
"HEY! KATRINKA! FOR THE LUVA PETE DONT THROW THEM ROCKS IN THERE! I'LL FERRY YOU ACROSS FOR NOTHIN' FREE!
FERRY
BECAUSE SHARON POTTS, THE FERRYMAN, KNOWS THAT WITH THOSE ROCKS IN THE CREEK EVERYBODY WILL BE WALKING ACROSS.
Fox

(Copyright, 1924, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

UNFROCKED PATRIARCH URGES CHURCH REUNION

A movement to reunite the Orthodox Russian church and the schismatic "Living church," which broke away from the parent body on the issue of recognizing the Soviet regime, has been launched by Patriarch Tikhon, who was released recently from prison after recanting his previous hostility to the Soviet and promising to follow a submissive course thereafter.

Tikhon has issued a preliminary call for the church conclave, and invited representatives of the Orthodox church and the "Living church" to meet in diocesan councils to make the necessary preparations. It is noteworthy that the last conclave was summoned by the "Living church," which assumed to unfrock and depose the patriarch, and informed him of the action through a delegation visiting him in prison.

"Living church" representatives now are accepting the invitation of the prelate whom they expelled from the church. They will try to put a resolution through the conclave for recognizing justice of the Bolshevist revolution and decisively condemning all opponents abroad and at home.

The reconciliation movement is of interest to Russian church members in the United States, as the "Living church" demands the institution of a church tribunal to punish counter-revolutionary church leaders abroad, this meaning Bishop Platon of New York, who is fighting to retain church property in America and also to weed out all counter-revolutionary elements from the episcopate in Russia.

A "miraculous" crucifix in a church at Pskoff, which for the last eight years has attracted throngs of pilgrims through the appearance of tears on high church festivals, has been exposed by a materialistic Bolshevist commission which investigated, ripped open the foundations and found tubes through which water was conveyed.

The priest, Tikhomiroff, accused of constructing the apparatus in 1916 to gain prestige and financial profits from pilgrimages, has been arrested. Similar "miraculous" crucifixes at Kazan and Kiev previously were exposed.

Another miracle went wrong a few days ago when a government commission investigated mysterious changes in an ancient ikon in a country church near Moscow. The ikon, which has been dingy and tarnished from generations of exposure, regained the pristine brilliancy of its gold, jewels and colors suddenly. The story of the new "miracle" spread rapidly, but the commission forced a priest to confess that it was due to polishing it by night.

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Ruhr Is Dreary Region Made Into Hades by Heavy Drinking Inhabitants

The Ruhr is envied by France as the depository of Germany's greatest wealth, but nevertheless it is Europe's dreariest spot, with rows of dingy, sooty towns, in which no green blade grows and the sodden, heavy-drinking population is making a Hades.

The haggard inhabitants meet and with obstinacy pledge further resistance to might, which shows no signs of relenting.

The government's experts are unable to present recommendations satisfactory to the miners in the strike and lockout and negotiations are still going on.

Bands of German women, forgetting woman's traditional sphere, have become wan Brunhildes and armed with rubber clubs, have attacked strikebreakers with such vehemence that in many places they were forced to abandon work, the women rushing in, stamping out kindled fires and scattering the ashes.

Steal Bread for Babes.

At the Karl Friedrich mine, women attacked strikebreakers at lunch, snatching bread from their mouths and carrying it home to their children and husbands. The fight is so effective that some mines are threatened with flooding. The "Micum" sharply addressed the mine owners, reminding them that the strike does not remove the responsibility for deliveries, requisitioning the entire coal and coke supply in hand, and threatening to begin operation of the mines with imported labor.

French Seize Bank.

The reichsbank reported to the government that French officers and gendarmes occupied the reichsbank branch at Ludwigshafen and under threat of arms compelled the handing over of 53,000 French francs and 848,000 German marks of private depositors as a reprisal for alleged sabotage against the administration in certain Palatinate towns.

The reichsbank asked the government to issue an official protest, pointing out that the allies themselves compelled the reichsbank to become a private institution.

In Duesseldorf a large number of dwellings have been requisitioned by the French and the occupants ordered to evacuate. Temporary lodgings were prepared in the schools. Fourteen schools are now occupied in Duesseldorf as dwelling quarters, more than 7,000 children being without regular instruction as a result.

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KLAN ELECTION ACTIVITY AIRED

Former Wizard Says Cash Was Used to Elect Texas Senator.

A view of Ku Klux Klan participation in the last Texas senatorial election as it appeared from klan headquarters was given to a senate committee by E. Y. Clarke, once organizer and chief officer of the klan, as a witness for George E. B. Peddy, who is contesting the senate seat of Earle B. Mayfield, Democrat, Texas.

Clarke took the stand after Mayfield had told his lawyers to withdraw the legal objections they had entered to his appearance.

The klan had put "men, money and power" into the election for Mayfield, Clarke said, and, although he was its chief officer at the time—"imperial wizard pro tem"—he did not know personally, he added, of money acutally sent. He drew a sharp cross examination, W. F. Zumbrunn, counsel for Senator Mayfield, not only citing Clarke's Mann act conviction in Texas, but bringing in the witness' connection with mail fraud cases, his "banishment" or expulsion from the klan, and other matters.

When Zumbrunn suggested that Clarke, in Houston, Texas, while before the federal court, had entered an agreement with Governor John M. Parker of Texas and R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman from Texas to "get his white slave punishment mellowed up" by testifying in the Mayfield contest, Clarke denied the assertion. He said he had talked with attorneys and made "a speech to a social gathering" of 15 men about the klan situation, but had agreed to nothing.

When asked what "Governor Parker was doing there," Clarke

Coca Cola Co. Denies Income Tax Charge

The suit filed by the government in Atlanta, Ga., against the Coca Cola company for $6,833,469.62 for alleged unpaid income and excess profits taxes in 1919 and penalties, is diverted at the old Georgia corporation and no way involves the present concern, according to company officials.

The present company was chartered under the laws of Delaware.

The Georgia corporation sold its assets in 1919 to the present concern for $25,000,000. The government alleges that the Coca Cola company paid taxes of $1,548,184.09 for the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1919, when $6,103,830.50 should have been paid. The petition sets forth that additional taxes of $4,555,646.41 are due as also is $2,277,824.21 representing a 5 per cent penalty for alleged filing of a fraudulent return.

Conan Doyle to Aid Sorrowing Spirits

A "rescue circle" for suffering spirits undergoing punishment in the next world has been started by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Lady Doyle.

The "circle," Sir Arthur declared, interviews these stricken spirits. Each spirit comes in turn and receives instructions as to what to do to be happier in the hereafter.

"There is no torture in the next world," Sir Arthur continued. "There is no hell, but a dark life, a sad life, full of remorse, full of bitterness for those who have not risen above the material in their earthly life."

All-German Auto Exhibit Planned

German automobile manufacturers have decided to hold a national exhibit this fall, and during the same week it is planned to arrange a race for the grand prix of the Automobile club of Germany.

It is likely that this will be the last exclusively German automobile exhibit, as in September or October the government's embargo on the importation of cars probably will be

LEGION CHIEF EXTOLS WILSON

War President Gave Life for Ideals, Memorial Day Message Says.

Woodrow Wilson died for Democracy's fulfillment as surely as if he had died at Chateau Thierry, John R. Quinn, commander of the American Legion, declared in his annual memorial day message.

"America pauses in her stride to honor and revere the men who died for our nation's destiny," the message said. "It is the sixth Memorial day since the World war added thousands of lives to that long list of heroes whose blood is the mortar of our country's foundation.

"Every city, town and hamlet is sending flowers to these graves. The white crosses which march in tragic alignment over hill and dale in France almost are hidden by flowers. It is the day when we recall the men who died, their deeds and the ideals for which they gave an unstinted all.

Civil War Ranks Depleted.

"At home the Civil war veterans, with more blank files than last year and ranks more numerous than they will be next year, pay their annual tribute. The ranks are depleted, the step feebler and the eye duller. Too soon, their faltering march will be no more, and only the memory of their deeds will remain with us to cherish.

"The slouch-hatted Spanish war veterans gather to honor the men who died in 1898, the heroes who wrote 'Freedom from tyranny and protection for the weak' on world history with letters of scarlet.

"With these veterans of two great conflicts foregather the khaki-clad millions who fought the fight for Democracy. They fought, they believed, a war to end war; there was to come a new peace on earth, good will to all men. That ideal yet has not been achieved. but on this day of memories let us pray that it some day will be realized, that our dead are not sacrificed in vain.

Wilson Died for Ideals.

"Since last Memorial day Woodrow Wilson has passed on, and sleeps with the thousands who died for Democracy's fulfillment. Our wartime president died for the cause he so fervently believed in, as surely as if his pain-racked framo had been found hanging limply on the barbed wire of Chateau Thierry. He was our comrade, our inspired leader, with universal peace as his heart's desire.

"In him were crystallized the ideals upon which this nation is founded, the ideals for which veterans of three wars today pay homage to their dead. As we make the pilgrimage to the grave-strewn cemeteries let us remember his fearless leadership and his goal—perpetual peace.

"And in remembering the ideals for which he and our comrades lie buried, let us pray that a way will be found to end all war forevermore, so that no future generation will mourn on Memorial day for another generation of youths offered on the altar of sacrifice in another war."

KING IMPERILED IN SHELL BLAST

Rumania's Ruler Barely Misses Death When Missile Strikes.

King Ferdinand of Rumania is reported by the Bucharest correspondent of the London Daily Express to have narrowly escaped death during the prolonged series of explosions which occurred in the central ammunition depot, two miles west of the Rumanian capital, last week.

The king, the correspondent says, approached so near the arsenal that General Madaresco was obliged to drag him away, and a shell fell and exploded on the spot where he had been standing.

A girls' school near the scene caught fire. Some of the children escaped, while the fate of the others is unknown. A late dispatch from the Daily Mail's correspondent who had earlier intimated that the explosions had ceased in consequence of exhaustion of the stock of ammunition, says they were resumed later and that owing to the impossibility of approaching the scene, it is difficult to estimate when the explosives will be consumed.

A great column of dense smoke, he adds, hangs over the site and the capital. Earlier dispatches told of exploding shells falling in the courtyard of the royal palace at Cotroceni park, a mile from the depot, forcing the occupants, the former king and queen of Greece, to flee to the city.

Many of the residents of the western part of Bucharest, where the explosions were felt most severely and where numerous buildings were damaged, fled to the eastern section.

Auto Club Sells "Gas" for Two Cents Less

The St. Paul Automobile club recently began selling gasoline to its members at 18.9 cents a gallon, two cents under the regular service station price.

The Latest Markets

Grain

Toledo—Wheat, cash, No. 2, red, $1.10½@1.11½. Corn, cash, No. 3, yellow, 81@1½c. Oats, cash, No. 2, white, 52@53c. Barley, cash, No. 2, 77c. Rye, cash, No. 2, 69c. Cloverseed, cash, $11.25; Oct., $11.25. Alsike, cash, $9.80; Aug., $10.30. Timothy, cash, $3.35; Sept., $3.75.

Chicago — Wheat, July, $1.06; Sept., $1.07⅝; Dec., $1.09¾. Corn, July, 76⅝c; Sept., 76⅛c; Dec., 68⅞c. Oats, July, 44⅛c; Sept., 39⅞c; Dec., 41¼c. Rye, July, 67¼c; Sept., 68½c.

Produce

Butter — Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 42c; solid pack, 41c; nut margarine, 25½@26½c.

Cheese — Fancy brick, 22@23c; Michigan, 22@23c; Vermont, 35c; Longhorn, 23@23½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 31c.

Bacon — Fat, 11c; lean, 23c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 15c; 9 to 10 lbs., 14c; 11 to 12 lbs., 13c; 13 to 15 libs., 12c. Hams—21c. Lard—11c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 28@30c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 25@28c; hens, 22@24c; light hens, 18@20c; Leghorn broilers, 30@35c; stags, 15@16c.

Hides—No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; bull, 3c; green calf, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 11½c; kip 10c; No. 2 kip, 8½c; cured hides, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; horse hides, $3.00.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tub lots, 42@43c; extra firsts, 40@41c; firsts, 38@39c; packing stock, 25@28c; standard, 40@42c; prints, 1c extra. Eggs—Fresh gathered northern extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½c; Ohio firsts, 24¾c; western firsts, 24c. Oleomargarine—Prices to retailers: Nut oleo, 24@25c; high grade, made of animal oil, 25½ 26c; lower grades, 20@21c. Cheese—Old York state, new, 22@23c; brick, 21@22c; fancy Swiss, 38@40c; limburger, 25@27c; imported, 45c. Poultry—Live, heavy fat fowls, 27@28c; Leghorn broilers, colored or heavy breed, 1½ pounds up, 38@42c; spring ducks, 35@36c; old ducks, 22@24c; geese, 15@16c; stags, 15@16c; old roosters, 13@14c. Potatoes — Michigan round whites, $2 50@2.60 per 150-pound sack; Ohio grown, 50c@$1.00 bushel; poor, 60@75c; Petoskeys, $2.25 per 150-pound sack.

Chicago — Potatoes, trading fair; steady on old stock, slightly weaker on new; receipts, 181 cars; Wisconsin sacked round whites, $1.50@1.65; bulk, $1.40@1.75, according to quality; Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs, $2.40@2.60; Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs, $2.25@2.50. Butter, unchanged; creamery extras, 38¼c; standards, 38¼c; extra firsts, 36½@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; seconds, 31@34c. Eggs, lower; receipts, 52,955 cases; firsts, 23@23½c; ordinary firsts, 22@22½c; packed extras, 25c; firsts, 24½c. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 23c; broilers, 34@38c; roosters, 13c.

New York—Butter easy; receipts, 18,461. Eggs, weak; receipts, 31.181; fresh gathered extra firsts, regular packed, 26@26½c. Cheese firm; receipts, 38,396 pounds.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; 15 to 25c lower; choice yearlings, $9.50@10.25; fair to good, $8.25 @ 8.50; choice handyweight butcher steers, $8.00@8.75; fair to good, $8.00@8.25; choice heavy steers, $8.25@9.00; fair to good, heavy and plain steers, $7.50@8.25; common and light butcher steers, $5.50@6.50; choice heifers, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.25; choice cows, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.00@5.00; common cows, canners and cutters, $2.00@3.00; choice handyweight bulls, $5.50@6.50; choice heavy bulls, $5.00@5.50; common and bologna bulls, $4.00 @ 4.75. Calves — Receipts, 1,300; 50c to $1 lower; good to choice veal calves, $9.50@10.50; fair to good, $6.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 800; slow; good to choice spring lambs, $15.00@18.00; fair to good, $10.00@12.50; choice yearling lambs, $13.50 @ 14.50; mixed, $10.00 @ 12.00; common, $6.00@9.00; good to choice sheep, $7.00@8.00; good to choice ewes, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; 10c lower; mixed, $7.75; pigs and lights, $6.75; roughs, $6.25; stags, $4.50.

Chicago—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—Hogs — Receipts, 54,000; uneven; desirable grades steady to 5c higher; most advance on weighty offerings; lower grades steady; active shipping demand; big packers bidding 10c lower; bulk good and choice 250 to 325 pound butchers, $7.40@7.50; top, $7.50; bulk better grades 160 to 225-pound weighty, $7.10@7.40; desirable 140 to 160-pound averages, largely $6.75@7.00; bulk packing sows, $6.50@6.60; killing pigs, unchanged; better strong weight mostly $5.80@6.10. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; beef steers and fat she stock, very slow; uneven; few early sales steady to 15c lower; narrow shipping demand; killing quality fed steers, medium to good; few choice kind here; yearlings fairly numerous; bulk early sales fed steers, $8.25@10.00; some choice heavies held above $11.50; choice heavy grain fed cows and heifers, comparatively scarce, about steady; grassy kind dull; weak to 25c lower; bulls, excepting light bolognas, about steady; bulk, $4.75@5.00; veal calves largely 25c down; spots more; bidding $8.00 on good to choice vealers; few handyweight to outsiders, upward to $9.00; light vealers downward to $7.00 and below; stockers and feeders comparatively scarce in fresh receipts; steady to weak. Sheep — Receipts, 16,000; slow; choice spring lambs, steady to weak; bidding lower on less desirable kind; clipped lambs around 25c lower; no early sales; sheep prospects, 25c to 50c lower; few good native spring lambs, $16.50; choice range springers, $17.25@17.40; few early sales clipped lambs, $14.25.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 2,150; shipping steers, bulls and yearlings, steady; cows strong, butcher grades 15c lower; shipping steers, $8.50@10.50; butchers, $7.75@9.00; yearlings, $8.75 @ 10.25; heifers, $6.00@8.00; fair to choice cows, $3.75@7.00; canners and cutters, $2.25@3.75; bulls, $3.25@6.00; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.25; fresh cows and springers active and strong, $35.00@125.00. Calves—Receipts, 2,800; slow, choice, $1.00 lower, $11.25@12.00; fair to good, $8.90@10.00; culls, 50c lower, $6.00@8.00; heavy, $6.00@8.00; graccers, $3.00@5.00. Hogs — Receipts, 16,000; active and steady to 10c lower; heavy mixed and Yorkers, $7.90; light Yorkers, $7.00@7.90; pigs, $6.75@7.00; roughs, $6.50; stags, $3.50@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,400; slow; lambs, 75c lower, $7.00@14.25; yearlings, $7.00@12.00; wethers, 25c higher, $8.50@9.00; ewes, $3.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.50@8.00.

Pittsburgh — Cattle — Receipts, 1,350; lower; steers, $10.25@10.75; heifers, $8.50@9.25; cows, $6.00@7.25. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; higher; heavies, $7.75 @ 7.85; heavy yorkers, $7.85@8.05; light yorkers, $6.50@6.75; pigs, $6.00@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000; lower; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $14.75. Calves—Receipts, 2,000; steady, top, $11.00.

Indianapolis — Hogs — Receipts, 8,000; steady to 5c higher; heavies, $7.60@7.75; lights, $7.50@7.55; top, $7.75; pigs, $5.50@7.25. Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; steady; steers, $7.50@10.00; beef cows, $4.50@8.25; heifers, $6.00@9.50. Calves—Receipts, 700; lower; vealers, $7.00@10.00. Sheep—Receipts, 100; steady; sheep, $4.00@9.50; quality poor; lams, $10.00@16.00.

UNIONS OPPOSE FARMER-LABOR

Members Asked to Stay Away From St. Paul Convention.

Trade unionists have been advised to "be on guard" and to have nothing to do with the "so-called Farmer-Labor convention to be held in St. Paul, June 17," in a notice sent out by the non-partisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor.

The notice said communists were planning to send to the convention a "few bonafide trade unionists to make that meeting and its deliberations have the appearance of a labor and progressive movement."

American labor, the committee said, has given no support to the June 17 St. Paul convention. The executive officers of the national Farmer-Labor party realizing the danger of the situation, have called upon all progressive farmers and trade unionists to abandon the Farmer-Labor party for the time being and to support by every honorable means the laws, principles and policies of the American Federation of Labor non-partisan political campaign.

13 EMERGENCY FIELDS PLANNED

Air Mail Service Locates Stops Between Cleveland and Chicago.

Thirteen emergency landing fields at 25-mile intervals, between Cleveland and Chicago, will help to insure safety for the transcontinental day and night air mail service which begins July 1, the postoffice department announced last week.

Each field will be illuminated with revolving lights with a visibility of about 30 miles.

At the regular landing fields at Cleveland, and Bryan, O., there will be larger lights of 5,000,000 candlepower each.

The emergency fields and lighting equipment are intended as safeguards against delays which might cause mail planes to be caught in the darkness before reaching the lighted airway between Chicago and Cheyenne, Wyo., where illumination is to be supplied by huge electric beacons.

BRITISH PEERS PLY EMBROIDERY NEEDLE

Perhaps the demand for a reform of the house of Lords will be louder and more persistent, now that it has been divulged that members of the peerage have been making a hobby of embroidery.

Lady Patricia Ramsay, "Princess Pat," was instrumental in bringing this secret of the peerage to light. She supported a charity exhibition of modern embroidery and decorative art, and among the exhibitors were Viscount Ennismore, Lord Gainford, Lord Carmichael and the Hon. John Fortescue, well-known British historian.

Viscount Ennismore, at his home in Bryanstone Square, has a collection of embroideries. He embroiders a little every day and takes his embroidery with him whenever he goes abroad or to the country.

Many of the men embroiderers seem to prefer to work upon outdoor scenes and animals, but Lord Ennismore's patterns, designed and drawn by himself, are invariably floral. He uses colors profusely.

Ernest Thesiger, an actor who is having success in Shaw's "St. Joan," spends a great deal of his time in working with silk upon satin.

The Hon. John Fortescue, when not writing histories or attending to his duties as the king's librarian at Windsor, is a specialist in Hungary point work.

The Labor government had no representation among the male exhibitors at "Princess Pat's" embroidery exhibition.

BUREAU WANTS $127,817,898

President Sends Estimate to Congress for 1925 Bonus Pay.

A request from the veterans' bureau for an appropriation of $127,817,898 to defray the costs of the soldier bonus until July 1, 1925, was transmitted last week to congress by President Coolidge. Of the total, $1,188,500 would be for administrative expenses.

Director Lord of the budget bureau estimated that $8,178,240 would be needed to meet payments to 327,125 veterans entitled to $50 or less in cash, and $18,451,274 for the first two quarterly instalments due beneficiaries of deceased veterans, estimated to number 185,499.

The request included $100,000,000, the maximum authorized under the bonus law to be appropriated for the calendar year 1925, for the annual premium to be provided for the payment of the face value of adjusted service certificates.

The total appropriation sought from congress is in addition to $3,600,00 requested by the war department and $450,000 asked by the navy department for assisting in the administration of the adjusted compensation act.

In perfecting a machine for testing the psychology of color, a University of Pennsylvania professor has solved a problem which defied the efforts of scientists for many

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose propositions interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week

CHARGE FOR SPACE—75 cents per agate line. Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed

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AGENTS MAKE $14.85 A DAY EASY introducing New Pioneer Guaranteed Hosiery. High class proposition. Paid daily. Free auto offer and bonus besides. No capital or experience necessary. Spare time will do. Samples furnished. Selling like wildfire. Write for territory quick. RED MILL HOSIERY CO., Desk 81, GREENFIELD, O.

AGENTS make $20 every day writing orders for brand new line. A sale in every home; agents are reaping a harvest. Paid daily. Samples furnished. Quality Products Co., Washington, Pa.

AGENTS—As high as 120% commission, 35 hosiery and neckwear styles—send reference for samples. The S. Q. S. Co., Dept. 1335 Lexington, Ky.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Booklet free, highest references, best results, promptness assured. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 644 G St., Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

WHEN YOU ARE WELL YOUR LOOKS WILL TELL.

Do you know that the little herb, Silver Mountain Sage, has saved more lives than any other herb that grows? And why pay $100 for the same amount you can buy from the grower for $1? One pound (enough to do a large family a year) sent postpaid for $1, with instructions. Address T. A. Brosman, Grower, Pinedale, Wyo.

EPILEPTICS.

At last a treatment which positively stops all seizures from first day's use. No bromides or narcotics. Guaranteed. Information free. Hunter Laboratories, 207-O Main St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

POEMS, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED.

WRITERS—ATTENTION! Stories, poems, plays, etc., are wanted for publication. Good ideas bring big money. Submit manuscripts or write Literary Bureau, 114 Hannibal, Mo.

FARMS WANTED

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

FESS STIRRED TO IRE BY LETTERS RAPPING HIS BONUS BILL VOTE

Aroused by a flood of letters abusing him for his vote overriding the President's veto of the soldiers' bonus bill, Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, has struck back.

In a letter to Henry R. Mather, Burnet house, Cincinnati, he replied in emphatic language to Mather's letter bitterly assailing his course as "most cowardly" and pledging himself not to vote for him for any public office.

Mather classified Senator Fess with Brookhart, Capper, Norris, Walsh, Wheeler and others who voted to override the veto, expressing his regret that "as a true Republican I cast my vote to elect you and defeat that very worthy and capable senator on the Democratic ticket, Atlee Pomerene."

Makes Emphatic Reply.

After reading this, on top of scores of others, lambasting him and his Ohio colleague, Frank B. Willis, for their bonus votes, Senator Fess dictated this reply:

"My Dear Mr. Mather:

"I note your comment upon soldier adjustment.

"You will allow me to say that when I vote I am not voting to be with any particular group. If the Brookharts and others you name voted with me I am not responsible. If the Bruces and Underwoods voted against me it is their responsibility and not mine. You speak of Senator Pomerene, who you forget, voted for the bonus in 1922 and would have voted for it had he been here at the present time.

"Your threat of what you will do is on a plane with the usual propa- from Wall street, which already has made it impossible for us to assure integrity to American business. Please know that your threat will have absolutely no effect upon me except to make me more determined to do what is right in spite of all the sordid influence that you and your kind wield. We will see how far you get in your attempted domination of my vote."

Willis Keeps Cool.

Though interspersed with occasional communications from ex-service men commending their bonus votes, the Buckeye senators still are receiving many letters expressing disappointment and hostility.

Senator Willis carefully is controlling his temper and answering all letters politely, even the most abusive.

Delaware Declares War on Caterpillars

The caterpillar pest has become so menacing in Delaware that officiasls of Wilmington have joined with the farmers and truckers in waging warfare on the pest, a plea being made for property owners to cut down all wild cherry trees on their lands.

According to the city forrester, the caterpillars are threatening the destruction of all vegetation in this section of the state, while reports from down-state points indicate that unless checked the fruit and berry crops will be a failure.

Reports from Milford, Kent county, indicated that the caterpillars are so numerous that in some places the roadways have been covered by them.

"Ma" Streeter Sues for $100,000,000

Cap'n George Wellington Streeter's fight of the "deestrict of Lake Michigan" as he termed the gold coast section of made-land on the shore line north of Chicago's central business district, in which shotguns barked many times and the Cap'n often made forays which sometimes took him to jail, was revived recently by his widow. She filed suit for $100,000,000 damages against the Chicago Title and Trust Co., and 1,500 others.

The doughty Cap'n who said he was shipwrecked on what he called "Streeterville"—the name still affectionately used to describe the neighborhood, although weather bureau records failed to show a storm at the time he mentioned, said the "deestrict" was outside Chicago, Cook county, and Illinois. His inclination to fight at the approach of a policeman, was somewhat respected, but his "deestrict" was decreased in area slowly until he had only a few lots left to his occupancy when he died. "Ma" Streeter, the widow, was nearly as expert with firearms as was the captain. She now lives in a houseboat.

JAPAN PLACES FAITH IN WOODS

Retiring U. S. Ambassador Dines With Ruler; All Tokio Is Sad.

Further high honors are being accorded the retiring American ambassador, Cyrus E. Woods, as his days in Japan become fewer. Last week Ambassador and Mrs. Woods were entertained by the prince regent at a special farewell luncheon.

Premier Kiyoura, host to the American ambassador at dinner, addressing Mr. Woods directly, said that it was with "profound regret" that he reached the hour of the ambassador's farewell.

"You have had more than one demonstration of the gratitude of my countrymen toward you," said Kiyoura. "That gratitude has resulted not only because of the spontaneous sympathy and noble courage with which you shared the suffering in our great disaster (the earthquake and fire of last September), but also because of your unwavering fidelity to the cause of a warmer and more understanding friendship between our two countries.

"I further wish to express the comfort I derive from the conviction that after your return to America you will devote your energies to strengthening that more complete understanding which must underly the future friendship between Japan and America."

Ambassador Woods replied briefly, thanking the premier, and saying that he valued the tribute at this time, when the matter of Japanese exclusion from the United States was foremost in the minds of all.

German Call Brisk for American Autos

Prospects for American automobiles in Germany are excellent and especially in the medium priced car may a substantial business be looked for, says a trade report of the American Chamber of Commerce in Germany. Auto trucks also will find a good market there, the report avers.

High priced passenger cars will meet competition of German manufacturers, according to the chamber, so it appears that cars selling below $1,000 will be mostly in demand.

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COOLIDGE AID AGAIN PLEDGED WORLD COURT

U. S. Adherence to Tribunal Under Harding-Hughes Plan Advocated in Memorial Speech.

Further limitation of armaments and American adherence with reservations to the world court created under the League of Nations were set up by President Coolidge last week as his goals in the field of foreign affairs.

Speaking at the Memorial day exercises at Arlington, the President renewed his advocacy of the Harding-Hughes plan for American membership in the permanent court of international justice, and declared the ideal of mutual covenants by the the nations limiting military establishments "should be made practical as fast as possible."

Opposes Material Changes.

The President gave notice that he would not oppose other reservations to the court protocol than those proposed by President Harding and Secretary Hughes, but would not support "any material changes which probably would not receive the consent of the many other signatory nations." His declaration was interpreted generally as opposition to the plan of the Republican majority of the senate foreign relations committee for American adherence, provided the nations now members of the court agree to separate the tribunal from the league.

The two goals outlined by Mr. Coolidge were declared by persons close to him to be the major foreign policies upon which he will stand in the coming campaign. Combined with these the President, it was said, will place emphasis upon extension of a loan to Germany by private American interests with governmental encouragement with a view to carrying out the Dawes plan for European rehabilitation.

Against Separation Demand.

An attempt to make American entrance into the world court contingent on separation of the court from the league would be impracticable and unworthy of American principles and traditions, the President said, after showing that the union of the states had been based on renunciation of certain liberties and assumption of new duties and obligations in order to obtain greater benefits.

"We may as well face this question candidly," he said, referring to the issue of American world court membership, "and if we are willing to assume these new duties in exchange for the benefits which accrue to us, let us say so. If we are not willing, let us say that. We can accomplish nothing by taking a doubtful or ambiguous position.

Must Shoulder Burdens.

"We are not going to be able to avoid meeting the world and bearing out part of the burdens of the world. We must meet those burdens and overcome them, or they will meet us and overcome us. For my part, I desire my country to meet them without evasion and without fear, in an upright, downright, square, American way."

The President delivered his address to an audience of several thousan people, including cabinet officers, members of congress and diplomats, gathered in the memorial amphitheater to honor the dead of the nation's wars. The exercises, which also included an address by Senator Fess of Ohio, were broadcast over the eastern half of the country by radio, and at their close Mr. Coolidge, accompanied by the secretaries of war and navy, placed a wreath in the name of the nation on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, thereby establishing a custom to be followed on future Memorial days.

Diplomats Are Interested.

Mr. Coolidge's declaration of foreign policy was received with interest by the diplomatic representatives of the various nations, and after he had returned from Arlington Ambassador Jusserand of France called at the White House to obtain a copy of the address.

Members of the senate for the most part reserved comment on the world court declaration, but Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the foreign relations committee who drafted the world court plan approved by the committee, issued a statement in which he said he hoped the senate would move promptly "along the lines of the committee's report."

"The President simply has reaffirmed what he said when he commended the Harding proposal to the senate last December," the Pennsylvania senator said in a formal statement.

Next Move Up to Senate.

"It is as if he had said to the senate, 'I have made my move; it's your turn next.'

"I have no doubt that the President would approve the action of the senate if we were to adopt the modification of the Harding proposal which was reported out by the committee on foreign relations. In the meantime, I do not see how he could be expected to vary the proposal which he originally commended.

"It is in order to get the benefit of collective judgment that the foreign policy of the United States must, under the constitution, result from a meeting of minds between the President and the senate. If, after the senate has acted, the President does not approve, then there is something like a deadlock. That happened when Mr. Wilson was president, but I do not apprehend anything of that sort in this case."

Law Is Squeezing London Chinatown

"Chinatown," or that part of the east end of London long the haunt of Orientals and known only to the majority of the Britishers through the eye of the novelist, is vanishing through the activity of the police.

Magistrate J. A. R. Cairns recently spoke in this regard as follows: "Chinatown, so far as its old associations and vices are concerned, soon will have passed. As to its 'romance,' there isn't any left; there is nothing but dirt and squalor.

"In clearing the place of its dope traffickers the police have done splendid work. Quietly, but thoroughly, they have eliminated the master-minds of the 'dope' gangs, and those who worked under them are unable to carry on their trade."

Crack Marksmen Sail

—Copyright, P. & A. Photo.

THE rifle and pistol teams which will represent the United States in the Olympic games in France sailed from New York recently on the S. S. President Harding. Photo shows the two teams assembled on board.

SOLVENCY SEEN AS MAIN PLANK WHEN G. O. P. BUILDS PLATFORM

BY WILLIAM HARD

The large long lines of national politics are now at last stretching into the actual issues of the fall campaign.

The Republican issues, under Calvin Coolidge's leadership and influence, are narrowing down essentially to one sharp point. That point is thrift and economy, personal and national.

Congressman Young, North Dakota, tells a story which illustrates the origin of Coolidge's point of view in these matters better than it could be illustrated by pages of analysis.

Once a man from a fertile western state was traveling in Vermont. On a station platform there he happened to encounter a weakened old Vermont farmer. He fell into conversation with him.

"Can you raise anything off these hills?" asked the Westerner.

"Some," said the Vermonter.

"They look like nothing but rocks."

"Yep," said the old man, brushing a few wisps of hay off his threadbare coat.

Tale of Vermonter.

"In my state," said the Westerner, naming it, "there are no rocks and the soil is so fertile that we just turn it with a plow and get a crop without any fertilizers or anything."

The shabby old Vermonter pondered on this fact for quite a while. Then he said:

"I wish I could collect the interest on some of my mortgages on farms in your state."

That story reveals in full the fundamental Republican policy in the next campaign.

Calvin Coolidge of Vermont is primarily for solvency and he is going to be the Republican platform.

Inquiry here in Republican circles reveals scant interest in any effort to prevent Calvin Coolidge from having his way in the making of the platform of the Republican party in the Cleveland convention.

On just one point, according to present indications, there may be some criss-crossing between him and certain prominent Republican senators. Coolidge may want a declaration for the world court more ringing and specific than these senators can willingly endure. In certain Republican quarters a compromise world court plank has therefore already been drafted. It commits the party to a firm belief in the judicial settlement of international disputes but leaves it free to make a subsequent unimpeded choice between the numerous different sorts of world court which have been suggested.

On the issue of economy it is admitted that a large part of the Republican party in congress has voted for measures which the President regards as extravagant; but it is agreed that in principle the President shall have his way in the future and that the party will go to the country flying the Coolidge banner of a faithful pledge to refrain hereafter from extravagant adventures and to live by the slogan:

Many Issues.

"Fewer governmental projects and smaller governmental expenditures."

The Republican campaign will be monotonous and simple. The Democratic campaign will be fiery and complicated.

Democrats have so many issues that they even are trying to run away from some of them.

The other evening in Washington at a gathering of prominent Democrats, men and women, a question was addressed to all of them. It was as follows:

"First: What do you think will actually be the leading issue in people's minds in the next campaign?

"Second: What do you think the leading issue really ought to be?"

The answers were made in writing and made without any signing of names. When they were all in and had been classified, it appeared that there was a majority for each of the following propositions:

First: People's minds will actually be on prohibition.

Second: We think their minds ought to be on foreign affairs.

In the results of this straw vote, there could be seen two great anxieties widely prevalent in the Democratic party here in Washington.

Al Smith Boom.

It is feared that if Al Smith of New York is nominated, the prohibition question will tear up the South and the West. It also is feared that the people at large may not be as much interested in foreign affairs and in the development of an active and useful American foreign policy as the leading Democrats here in Washington have wished and have hoped.

Democrats are faithful to the issue of a larger and firmer foreign policy by the United States, but they are likely to give to that issue a smaller emphasis that at one time they had hoped to give it.

Democrats who take this view are dubious about nominating Cox of Ohio because of his well-known and repeatedly recorded enthusiasms for the League of Nations.

Many Democrats here are similarly dubious about nominating McAdoo of California because they fear that he is too closely identified with the issue of federal control of railroads and of more recognition for the railroad trade unions.

McAdoo during his recent stay in Washington said emphatically and with manifest sincerity that he was absolutely sure that his delegates will win him the nomination. It may be that the Democrats will have to take a candidate who is the embodiment of some one issue particularly.

If, however, the Democrats could only think of a candidate who was not the embodiment of any issue, but who just simply, partially and moderately and more or less allofly represented each one of all the nine or 10 great issues with which the Democratic party is happily and sumptuously provided, they would take him with relieved joy.

Conversation in Democratic circles here runs to the following issues, among others, as the main issues on which the Democratic campaign is likely to be conducted:

Shafts at G. O. P.

"Co-operation" with Europe on a larger scale; attacks upon Republicans for the oil and other scandals; attacks upon Republicans for the attempted drastic reduction of surtaxes upon the very rich in the Mellon Plan; attacks upon Republicans for the alleged oppressive high import duties in the present Republican Fordney-McCumber Tariff law; attacks upon Republicans for not doing more to relieve the distress of farmers in certain regions; numerous other attacks upon Republicans for being, as alleged, the friends of the rich while Democrats, as alleged, have stood up for the poor.

These issues, at bottom and in sum, would make the campaign, as between Republicans and Democrats, a good old-fashioned normal campaign, with Republicans standing up for having the government spend most of its time being economical with its money and Democrats standing up for having the government go in for a lot more of enthusiastic general welfare at home and abroad.

Meanwhile, however, as this session of congress draws to an end, it is producing issues which begin to cloud the prospects for a good old-fashioned normal campaign, and which begin to cast upon our political scenery the shadow of new vast vague third-party aspirations and movements.

The railroad trade unionists have come into congress with a bill—the Howell-Barkley bill—which represents their idea of what relations between labor and capital and the public on railroads should be.

Rail Labor Demands.

These railroad trade unionists have been the financial core of the efforts which recently have elected so many radical United States senators.

If they do not get their Howell-Barkley bill through congress, they are going to feel inclined to curse both old parties and to go off in a mad rush into some new third party. They intend to hold a national convention in Cleveland July 4 to consider it all.

They will not get the Howell-Barkley bill, if the Republican leadership in the house can prevent them from getting it, and they are likely to meet in Cleveland July 4 in a high bad temper.

Meanwhile, the northwestern farmers have come into congress with a bill — the McNary-Haugen bill — which represents their firm and final idea of how the federal government should help them in their present distress over the low prices of certain basic agricultural commodities.

Large numbers of these northwestern farmers have already voted through their organizations to send delegates to the outright Third Party convention which will meet in St. Paul June 17.

If they do not get the McNary-Haugen bill, or its equivalent, these northwestern farmers will in multitudes be in favor of going along with a new third party movement, whether La Follette is willing to accept its nomination for the presidency or not.

Congress largely is afraid of the McNary-Haugen bill and afraid of anything like it. In its present form, according to a statement by congressman Haugen, Iowa, who is one of its authors, the bill would increase the cost of living for the whole population of the country by 2½ per cent.

The senate already has rejected one farm relief bill. Irrespective of the action of the house, the senate, if it passes the McNary-Haugen bill, is likely to pass it only in some modified form.

All for Justice.

The delegates in the June 17 convention in St. Paul are likely to have abundant reason to be able to say that congress has not met their demands.

The railroad trade unionists and the northwestern farmers have been, and are, the chief fuel for a third-party fire in the United States today. The last act of this congress, through a conscientious rejection of the Howell-Barkley bill and of the McNary-Haugen bill, may be to set a match to that fuel and start that fire for the campaign of this fall.

Then the campaign would present the following picture:

The Republicans for justice to the people's money, the Democrats for justice to the people's welfare, and the third-party-ites for justice to labor and to the farmer.

The neutral observer can happily report that each party is going to be firmly for justice.

(Copywright, 1924, by Current News Features, Incorporated.)

The contract for the longest single arch bridge in the world, that over Sydney harbor, Australia, has been let. The span will be 1,650 feet in length and 176 feet above water.

DAUGHERTY QUIZ SCENE OF FIGHT

Volunteer Witness Assails Senators, Is Called Crook, Gets Out.

Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, Republican senate leader, took the witness stand before the Daugherty committee and made an explicit denial that he had ever aided in the issue of export liquor permits as indicated in recent testimony of Gaston B. Means.

The committee then heard another volunteer witness, A. L. Fink of Rochester, New York, associated in committee testimony with Roxie Stinson, and he launched into a series of charges which caused a disturbance that had to be quieted by the police.

Attacks Wheeler.

Fink shouted that he was "the man Frank Vanderlip tried to give $1,000 for perjured testimony against President Coolidge," and that he wanted to tell how Senator Wheeler, the committee prosecutor, "got booze for Roxie Stinson."

"We don't want your lies," Chairman Brookhart thundered back at him, and Senator Ashurst, Democrat, Arizona, the only other committee member present, told Fink he was a crook.

Senator Ashurst promised to "put him out if the chairman will allow" and Fink left the room before Senator Wheeler entered. A moment later the committee sent for him.

Is Free on Bond.

Fink was the man charged by Miss Stinson, the divorced wife of Jess Smith, with being concerned in an alleged hotel "frame-up" to discredit her. He is at liberty on bail pending trial at Rochester on a charge preferred weeks ago.

His intervention in the committee proceedings apparently was a complete surprise to committee members. Arising from his place among the spectators he said that he was under subpoena and demanded that he be heard.

The police restored order.

Committee members denied that any summons was issued for him.

Efforts to get him back into the committee room were fruitless. The police reported that he had disappeared.

Means Recalled.

Gaston B. Means then was put on the stand. He said again that he was charging no wrong against Senator Lodge in the liquor permit matters.

"The Associated Press report of my testimony the other day carried the statement that I set up the Women's Clean Government league with H. L. Scaife, one of my assistants in charge," Means continued. "If I said that I gave a wrong impression. The Women's Clean Government league was organized in 1922."

Means said that Scaife had written to Secretary Mellon asking questions about alleged liquor scandals and obtained an interview.

SENATE VOTES PUBLICITY PLAN

Borah Amendment to Postal Bill Calls for Campaign Fund Check-Up.

Every contribution to foster or oppose the election of any candidate for congress or a federal office, with name, residence and official position, if any, of each contributor, would be made public at 10-day intervals during the coming campaigns under an amendment added to the pending postal pay increase bill by the senate.

The amendment proposed by Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, and adopted by a vote of 55 to 0, makes no attempt to limit contributions, providing penalties of imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both, it brings within its requirements "all committees, local, state or national, and all persons, or parties, having any part, or share, in the election or in the campaign for the election of members of congress and all officers or officials of the government of the United States."

In addition to the periodical publicity, "a complete detailed financial statement" with names of contributors is called for at the end of the campaigns, "together with the amount of any deficit incurred." It provides further for publication monthly after the campaigns end of similarly detailed statements of contributions to make up deficits.

The amendment was adopted with little discussion, and was altered only to the extent of incorporating, at the suggestion of Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, the clause to bring out details of contributions by office holders. Senator Walsh, Democrat, Montana, who proposed a continuing congressional investigation of the contributions and expenditures during the campaign, was assured that, if he should decide to press it, the amendment would not stand in the way of his plan.

Says Strike Threat Can't Rule Board

The railroad labor board cannot afford to give a decision it thinks wrong just to prevent somebody from striking, Chairman Ben W. Hooper of the board said in reply to representations made on behalf of the Great Northern Railway Co. at a hearing recently. The management and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen contested the validity of a ballot of yard employes which had authorized the switchmen's union to negotiate contracts in yard service.

Representatives of the carrier hinted at the likelihood of a strike by one organization or the other should the board's decision be unfavorable.

"These intimations of a strike have not come from employes here," said Hooper. "The company has intimated that the company would rather let the switchmen's union strike than the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. That is not the question we are here to try. And I never heard of an organization striking against an election."

"I have said nothing about striking," said Thomas Cashin, president of the Switchmen's union.

Reversed

* * * * * *

Thinks Ape Was Man

A Berlin professor, Dr. Westenhofer, has come forward to lend strength to the arguments of religious "fundamentalists" and to confound the followers of Darwin, whose conclusions have been the basis for anthropology for three decades.

Dr. Westenhofer, speaking before the Society of Anthropologists, asserted his investigations led him to believe that mankind is not descended from the ape and cannot be traced back to the fossilized types which form the basis for the ape-man theory. On the contrary, man is one of the most primitive types of animals, and it is possible that apes have evolved from man.

The chin is the point of the whole matter. It is possible, asserts the professor, that animals possessing a chin may lose it in the process of evolution. But they can never grow it.

It must be accepted as a primary characteristic of the human face, and it is, therefore, impossible to trace man back to fossils which are chinless. Far more likely, argues the professor, is it that these fossils represent a race which developed beyond man, and having once had chins, lost them.

If Professor Westenhofer's ideas could be proved, he would aim a blow at the evolutionary optimists, such as H. G. Wells, who believe they can biologically prove that man is developing from animal to God. On the contrary, Professor Westenhofer's ideas follow more closely the traditional legend that man was once great and fell.

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LABOR URGES POLITICAL ACTION

Local Unions Advised to Make Demands on Party Delegates.

The American Federation of Labor has issued a declaration to organized labor setting forth its plans to further the interest of wage earners in the forthcoming national elections and urging its constituent bodies to support these actively in connection with the political conventions.

Nomination by the conventions of candidates who will "commend themselves to the favorable consideration of the great mass of the citizenship of our country," is asked in the declaration made public over the signature of Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison.

The declaration further expresses the "earnest hope and pressing insistence that the declaration of intentions to be formulated by each of the political parties, containing pledges to be redeemed by congressional and executive action, shall embrace the full protection and promotion of the rights and interests of the great mass of the people of the republic—the farmers and wage earners.

"Favorable consideration is strongly urged," the document adds, "of the names of outstanding types of America's workers for the nominations to positions within the gift of these political party conventions."

In a statement embodying the declaration, it was urged that officers of local labor bodies form committees to urge these demands upon convention delegates. During the executive council's recent decision of "organized labor's political campaign," it was said, "outstanding representative men in the labor movement were mentioned for the nomination of vice president."

POLITICAL FUNDS BILL IS PASSED

Senate Votes to Boost Pay of Postal Employes on Average of $200.

Carrying the Borah amendment for full publicity of political contributions during the progress of campaigns the postal salary increase bill was passed last week by the senate.

The vote was 73 to 3, those opposing being Senators Borah, Idaho, and Fess and Willis, Ohio, all Republicans.

Salaries of 300,000 postal employes would be increased by an average of $200 each annually under the measure which now goes to the house, where a bill of somewhat different terms is pending.

An estimated increase of $60,000,000 in postal expenses which would be entailed by the senate bill would be met by the "normal increase in business," the senate was told by Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey, who had charge of it. The following schedule of salaries in the postal service would be adopted under provisions of the measure:

Clerk and carriers, $1,700 to $2,100; special clerks at first and second class offices $2,200 to $2,300; substitute and temporary clerks, 65 cents per hour; watchmen, laborers and messengers, $1,450 to $1,550; marine carriers, $2,400.

Railway mail service: Clerks (seven grades), $1,900 to $2,700; supervisory officials, $2,800 to $4,500; sub clerks, $1,850.

Rural delivery: No change in salaries, but allowance of four cents a mile a day for maintenance of equipment, amounting to $220 for average route.

Postmasters: No change in first-class salaries between $3,200 and $8,000; second class increased from $2,300 to $2,400.

Inspectors: Six grades, $2,800 to $4,500.

Rail Engineer Thwarts Train Wreck Attempt

Train robbers, attempting to wreck a fast Grand Trunk merchandise train were thwarted by the engineer who stopped his train 30 feet from a pile of stones and an automobile which had been placed on the tracks near Pontiac, Mich.

A crowded passenger train was due at the crossing 15 minutes afterwards. The freight contained a $200,000 cargo of drygoods.

CHURCH VOTES TO END TILT

Presbyterian Assembly Invites Dr. Fosdick, Baptist, to Accept Its Doctrines.

Branded a year ago as an advocate of doctrine contrary to the Presbyterian confession of faith and openly accused of heresy for utterances he is said to have made from the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church, New York city, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Baptist minister, teacher and writer, last week was invited to join the church in which for the last year he has been the subject of controversy.

The 136th general assembly of the Presbyterian church, sitting as a high court, directed the New York Presbytery to ask Dr. Fosdick, now and for the last five years a "special" pastor at the First church, New York city, to unite with Presbyterians, accept the prescribed doctrines of faith and thus terminate a situation which, the assembly voted, has been the source of "serious disturbance."

The existing situation, the assembly said, "cannot continue longer." Dr. Fosdick should be asked to establish a "regular relationship" with the denomination the report said, or his connection with the First church should be terminated.

The assembly's action was regarded as a victory for the conservative or "middle of the road" group, which sought [illegible] a victory for either extreme unit.

Dr. Merrill Dropped.

The major debate of the assembly, however, involved an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church itself—Dr. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick church, New York. As a result of the attack on Dr. Merrill, he was dropped from the board of foreign missions on which he had served for 12 years and in his place was elected Dr. John F. Carson of Brooklyn, fundamentalist.

A touch of drama came at the height of the attack upon Dr. Merrill. Dr. George Alexander, 80, former pastor of Dr. Fosdick's church, a member of the board of foreign missions for 40 years and its president for two decades, rose during the debate and tendered his resignation.

Laboring under [illegible] he could not conceal [illegible] venerable churchman offered [illegible] aside to permit both Dr. Merrill and Dr. Carson to have places on the board.

Dr. Merrill's removal from the board was accomplished when the assembly voted, 446 to 376, to accept his offer of withdrawal.

Liberalists expressed [illegible] over Dr. Merrill's defeat, but [illegible] a victory in the Fosdick [illegible] They also pointed to the defeat of the fundamentalist overture originating in the Philadelphia Presbytery, which would have required the affirmation or reaffirmation of the standards of faith by officials of boards, teachers in seminaries and officials of other agencies of the church. The vote against adoption of this overture was unanimous.

To Meet in Columbus.

The assembly selected Columbus, O., as the place for holding next year's assembly.

Briefly summarized, the major accomplishments of the 136th general assembly were:

Adopted a pension plan for ministers and other workers of the church.

Adopted a resolution drafted by William Jennings Bryan, pledging the assembly to efforts to outlaw war.

Approved a rotation plan for the holding of future general assemblies under which the country is divided into five areas, the sessions to be held in rotation in each.

Approached a step nearer union with the Presbyterian church in the United States (south).

Went on record as insisting that theological instruction in seminaries and other institutions of the church accord fully with the church's doctrine.

Voted unanimously to urge the governor of Indiana to use his power and authority to prevent the boxing match between Tommy Gibbons and Georges Carpentier.

Comfort Tired Aching Feet With C[illegible]

When your feet are [illegible] burning bathe them [illegible] water and Cuticura Soap [illegible] low by a gentle applic[illegible] cura Ointment. Cuticura Talcum dusted on the feet is cooling and soothing.

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SAYS FALL [illegible]ST U. S. MILLION[illegible]

Shipping Official Tells [illegible] Interior Secretary's [illegible] Contract.

Fleet corporation [illegible] house committee investigating [illegible] shipping board last week [illegible] B. Fall, as secretary of the [illegible] in July, 1922, had refused [illegible] a contract with the board [illegible] chase of government [illegible] Montana and Wyoming [illegible] forcing it to obtain the oil [illegible] at a loss of millions of dollars.

The testimony was given [illegible] Joseph E. Sheedy, vice president, and M. B. Bowen, manager of purchases and supplies of the corporation. The latter declared that [illegible] argument at the board's command was brought to bear upon Fall, who subsequently entered into a contract with the Sinclair interests [illegible] purchase of oil.

The contract at the time Fall refused to renew it, Bowen testified, had been enforced since [illegible] when it was entered into through negotiations with the Interior department when John Barton Payne was secretary. Payne, who had just entered the department after having served as chairman of the shipping board, was familiar with the fuel needs of the government [illegible]

Approximately $[illegible] was saved during the life of the contract, Bowen said. Sheedy estimated a further saving of about $[illegible] a year would have accrued had the contract been continued.

Pressed for the reasons that [illegible] Fall in declining to extend the contract, Bowen said that the former secretary told him he desired to enter into a contract with "some [illegible] other than the one company [illegible] was operating in the [illegible] which was the Midwest Refining Co."

The witness admitted, however, that representatives of Sinclair were constantly on hand during negotiations between board [illegible] and Fall for the contract [illegible] The secretary told him, [illegible] as the oil was of such a high grade he wanted to obtain a price [illegible] the prevailing market quotation. The contract later awarded Sinclair, it was testified, called for [illegible] about 25 cents higher than the market price.

Singers of America to Hold 75th Jubil[illegible]

Hundreds of voices will [illegible] caroling to the world that the North American Singers' union is celebrating its 75th year in Chicago, June 11-13, when its annual reunion and diamond jubilee saengerfest will be held in the Coliseum. The organization was founded in Cincinnati in 1849. Many of the selections will be broadcast by radio.

One of the features is the proposed amalgamation of the individual societies in a four-part singing by male voices. The Chicago Symphony orchestra is expected to participate in a series of concerts.

BROUGHT UP ON A FARM

One of the best known men in the United States by reason of his authorship of the Common Sense Medical Adviser was Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears above. Being ambitious he taught school to earn money for his medical education. He was successful in his profession, in politics and as a writer. Thru his keen observation and his unusual ability to use his knowledge to good ends, he noted early in his medical career that many home remedies that time crudely prepared from roots, barks and herbs often produced astonishingly satisfactory results. His patient investigations and many analyses of native medicinal plants, extending over a number of years, enabled him to prepare Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery which has been used by thousands of sick folks during the last half century with ever increasing appreciation of its virtues. It is purely vegetable and contains no habit forming drugs. It is alterative in its action on the blood, liver and stomach and digestive apparatus and eliminative in its [illegible] the intestines and other organs [illegible] tonic in [illegible] the digestion, enriches [illegible] blemishes, banishes aches and makes both men and women [illegible] and care free.

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